HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 53,268—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904 Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
3rd Sep.	BALLAARAT	4890	......	......
10th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
17th „	VICTORIA	6522	......	......
24th „	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509
1st Oct.	ORIENTAL	5284	......	......
8th „	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6898
15th „	PERSIA	7951	......	......
22nd „	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
29th „	ARABIA	7903	......	......

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 18th July, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Guionnet	8th Sep. 1904.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	6th Oct. 1904.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	Gregorj	3rd Nov. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "DUMBEA," 5,807 tons, Captain Charbonnel, to sail on or about the 16th Sept., 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,895	31st Aug 1904
† NIPPON	D. Mistrorigo	6,317	8th Oct. „

† Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 485. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued. Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	27th Sep. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages,
Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 1st Sept. on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 30th Aug. at 10 a. m., calling at Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 1st Sept. at 10 a.m.

FOR POREBUNDER MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,400 tons, on or about 7th Sept. (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhamtane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.)

FOR MORMUGAO, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,300 tons, on or about 20th Sept.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,800 tons, on or about 9th Sept.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th August, 1904.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles ... „ 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea), Rs. 850.
Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.
Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6,716	10th Sept.	1904.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5,124	30th „	„
ASIA	J. Shanklin	2,337	13th Oct.	„
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	3,253	19th „	„
BRITANNIA	J. Main	1,970	3rd Nov.	„
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	3,259	12th „	„

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.
INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.
HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels
CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.
CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.
PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.
INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.
"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailling Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

A CURE THAT'S SURE. OUR renowned MEYORES is the remedy for nervous and muscular debility, brainfag, loss of memory and vitality, exhaustion, mental dejection, and evils. Pleasant, prompt, potent and pure. Price, Rupee 1. Write for free circulars, and testimonials &c. Letters held very strictly private. Address only to V. C. MUKHERJI & Co., V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

THE "CAMPAIGN" WATCH

No. II.

CRYSTAL FACE Rs. 23; HUNTING CASE Rs. 25.

When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, we speak not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received from purchasers. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.

Rs. 23

The Cases are PURE NICKEL to wear white throughout, and consequently guaranteed not merely a wash of silver, which will wear off and look shabby in a month, but unchangeable in colour and not in the least likely to oxidize.

THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most sound principles is jewelled in all essential parts. Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement. Compensation balance, indestructible keyless attachment.

Exact diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch. Dial 1 & 5-8 inch.

IF INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS, we were selling only dozens, the "Campaign" Watch could not be supplied at anything like Rs. 23——Merit alone has made this demand.

Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, open face, Rs 23, Hunting Rs. 25.

WARRANTED TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

	Rs.	a.
30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay ...	11	14
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post ...	3	0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do. do. ...	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,
APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE

SMOKE

BAHADUR

CIGARS.

THEY HAVE

NO

EQUALS

McDOWELL & CO. LD.

MADRAS.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. SULTAN	2084	Burmeister	8th Sept 1904
S. S. SOMALI	2655	Volkertsen	26th do.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 5th August, 1904.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,
MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CARRARA.
"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

Specialists in Monumental Work for India

ADDRESS ; EAST STREET, POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS
SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.
Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS. MAZAGON,
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK

LIMITED,
5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	£3,000,000
RESERVE FUND ...	£3,000,000

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to 10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		Age next Birthday.
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	3	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, AUGUST 30TH.
FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.
THE SHOW OF THE SEASON.
Farewell appearance of the
ANGLO-AMERICAN TROUBADOURS,

Miss EVA CARLISLE, the famous American Contralto.
Mr. HAROLD WIDHOPE, Baritone, late of the Carl Rosa Opera.
Miss VIOLET DESMOND, Burlesque Actress.
Mr. W. H. KELLY, F. O. S., Lightning Cartoonist, introducing portraits of H. E. LORD LAMINGTON and Sir PHEROZSHA MEHTA.
Miss DAISY PERCIVAL, Coon Impersonator.
Mr. EDDIE FORDE, Comedian and Dancer,
GASTON, the King of Jugglers,
The Sisters LESTER, Comediennes and Dancers;
and a host of others.

The elite of BOMBAY'S Amateur Talent,
including Mr. BEN DE FRECE,
Mr. F. KIMPTON, and
Mr. GEO. BUNYAN.

Making altogether the BIGGEST VARIETY and DRAMATIC PROGRAMME ever offered in India.
The Performance will conclude with an entirely new Burlesque entitled, NORTH

EAST LYNNE

in which Mr. CECIL GRAY will appear as WILLIE CARLISLE JUNCTION.

An Evening's Enjoyment of
FANTASY, FRIVOLITY and FUN.
FOR COMPLETE PROGRAMME SEE HANDBILLS.
Time and Prices as usual.
Box plan at Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE & Co's.
Musical Director..........Mr. HOWARD St. CLAIR.
General Manager..................Mr. CECIL GRAY.

NOTICE.

THE USUAL HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members of the WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB, will be held at the Race Stand, Poona, at 8 A. M., on SATURDAY, 1st October, 1904.

By Order,
CURSETJEE DHUNJEESHAW,
for Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Poona, 23rd August, 1904.

FREE TO CYCLISTS.

80-PAGE illustrated Catalogue. Wholesale Prices, Cycles, Motors, Accessories, 4,500 new and second-hand machines actually in stock. Cycles from 30/-. B.S.A. and Eadie's machines. Never such bargains offered. Send for List. Agents wanted. Every Accessory, Frames, Tyres, Wheels, &c. Half-price; 50 per cent. less than other Makers.

WARRILOW & CO.,
Weston-super-Mare, England.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of THAKER JIVANDAS MOWJI, late of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a Piece-Goods Merchant, a widower, deceased.

KANJI NARSEY and MEGHJI WALJI, both of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitants, Piece-goods Merchants, the former residing at Mahajan Wadi and the latter at Hanuman Gulli outside the Fort, the Executors named therein...Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K.C.I.E., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Twenty-fourth day of August in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Four, and in the fourth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
The 24th day of August, 1904.
Messrs. DIKSHIT, DHUNJISHA & SOONDERDAS,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1904.

ISSUE OF RUPEES FIFTY LAKHS FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURES GUARANTEED BY GOVERNMENT UNDER SECTION 80 OF THE ACT, REPAYABLE IN 60 YEARS.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH the Sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 52-59 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898 (assented to by the Governor-General of India), the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay hereby invite Tenders for Rupees 50 lakhs bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum repayable in sixty years. It is not the intention of the Trustees to issue any further Debenture Loan during the current financial year.

2. Under Section 20 (f) of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the High Court has passed a rule authorizing the investment of Trust Moneys in Debentures issued by the Board.

3. The guarantee for the fulfilment of the Board's liabilities provided in the Act includes, inter alia, a provision (Section 80) that, in the event of any default being made by the Board in any payment of interest due under Sections 52 and 54 (including interest on the Board's Debentures) or in setting aside and investing any sum required for the Sinking Fund for redemption of the Board's Debentures, the Accountant-General of Bombay or other Officer for the time being performing the duties of the office of the said Accountant-General shall make such payment or set aside and invest such sum as may be required to be paid or to be set aside and invested.

4. Debentures will be issued payable to the applicant or order and will be transferable by endorsement.

5. Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable in Bombay in sixty years from 7th September 1904 and will bear interest at 4 per cent per annum, payable half-yearly on 1st January and 1st July, in Bombay at the Head Office of the Bank of Bombay or, subject to notification, at the Office of the Trustees in Bombay.

6. Three per cent. of the amount tendered for to be deposited on application; the balance to be paid on or before the 31st day of December, 1904.

7. Anticipated interest at 4 per cent. per annum will be paid from date of payment in full up to 31st December, 1904, at the time of issue of Debentures.

8. The deposit of 3 per cent will be returned if no allotment is made and will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully paid up by the 31st day of December, 1904.

9. Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, up to 12 o'clock noon, on the 7th September, 1904, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust.

10. Printed Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

11. The Board reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Board.

By Order of the Board,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.
Office of the Bombay Improvement Trust, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 23rd August, 1904.

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R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 27th August, 1904.

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The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in sixty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st January and 1st July.

2 per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application,
and the balance on or before Monday, 31st October, 1904.
Interest will accrue from the date of payment in full.
The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned (but no interest will be allowed) if no allotment is made and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock p. m. (gun fire) on TUESDAY, 30th August, 1904, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary Port Trust at whose Office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Clause 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue PRIOR to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, clause (f) of the Indian Trust's Act, 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act (Bombay Act VI of 1879) until further orders. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Madras, Punjab, Coorg, Sind and Lower Burma.

By Order of the Trustees.
H. E. HART,
Secretary.
Bombay, 2nd August, 1904.

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DUMAS, 18th July, 1904.

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THIS Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four High Courts and the unchartered High Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the four series of the Indian Law Reports, Bengal Law Reports, Madras H. C. Reports, Bombay H. C. Reports, N W. P. High Court Reports, Calcutta Law Reports, Indian Jurist, Weekly Reporter, Haye's Reports, Hyde's Reports Marshall's Reports, Coryton's Reports, Agra H. C. Reports, Moore's Indian Appeals, Criminal Rulings of the Bombay High Court, Calcutta Weekly Notes, Bombay Law Reporter, Joy Govind Shome's Reports, Bourke's Reports, Burma Select Judgments, Punjab Records, Central Provinces Reports, and Oudh Select cases, together with important cases from 1802 to 1862 decided by the SUDDER FOUZDAREE ADAWLUT and NIZAMUT ADAWLUT. It contains rulings from more than 300 volumes, while the greatest existing digest contains rulings from about 150 volumes only. It contains a complete index of all cases followed, overruled, or otherwise judicially noticed in these reports.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

The Bombay Mails of the 13th inst. arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£88 3-16	= + 1-16
3 do. Rentes	£98 1-4	= unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£105 1-2	= + 1-2
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£66	= unchanged
SILVER—		
Spot in London	26 3-16	= — 1-16
2 months hence	26 1-16	= — 1-16
Spot in New York	56 7-8	= — 1-8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·25 1-2	= — 1-2
Berlin	20·46 1-2	= + 1-2
New York Demand	4·87 5-8	= — 1-4
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 7-8 per cent	= do
6 " "	3 1-8 per cent	= do
3 " Fine Trade Bills	3 1-4 per cent	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 5-8 per cent	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	2 per cent	= do
7 day market loans	2 1-2 per cent	= + 1-8

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 12 3-8, J.-A., quiet.

WHEAT—
Club No. 1 32 1-4 A.-S., sellers
White Delhi 31 1-2 A.-S. sellers
White Karachi 30 A.-S., sellers
Red Karachi 29 1-2 A.-S. sellers
} firmer.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 37 1-4 S.-O, sellers quiet, but steady.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 3-8

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 2,000. Spot 6·58—8. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 5-8 — 1-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 200. Imports nil. Arrivals closed steady.

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·05	5·80	5·70
—20	—19	—18
Nov.-Dec.	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb**
5·66	5·63	5·62
—18	—18	—18
Feb.-Mch.	**Mch.-Apl.**	**Apl.-May.**
5·62½	5·62	5·62
—18	—18	—18

Receipts at U. S. Ports	8,000
Do. last year	300
Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Do. do Continent	1,000
In New York—	
Spot	11·20 unchanged.
Futures, month of December	10·62 + 10
Do. do. March	10·67 + 7
In New Orleans—	
Spot	11 1-8 unchanged
Futures, month of Sept.	10·74 + 13
Do. do. Dec.	10·57 + 16
Tone at close	steady.
	Bales.
Stock in Liverpool	2,38,000
Stock in London	26,000
Total visible supply	790,000
Total visible supply of which is East Indian	206,000
Total quantity in sight	10,000,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Saturday, 27th August, 1904 :—

Cotton	1,624 bales.
Wheat	29,924 cwts.
Linseed	3,837 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	6,569 "
Gingellyseed	245 "
Poppyseed	2,602 "
Groundnuts	182 "
Castorseed	1,542 "
Rice	20,733 "
Myrabollams	nil "
Cottonseed	6,439 "
Mowraseed	1,520 "
Gram	275 "
Joowar	21,639 "
Maize	nil

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

	Rs.
Gold Bullion	7,75,680
Silver	31,16,777

Ex s. s. Victoria from London.

BOMBAY, AUGUST 29.

Exchange—Tone steady.

Bank T.T.				1s-3 31-32d.
Bank Demand				1s-4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.				1s. 4 3-16d.
Do	6	do	do	1s. 4 5-16d
French Francs	3	do	do	170 1-4
Marks	3	do	do	138 1-4
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight		132 1-2
Shanghai	30	do	do	184 1-2
Japan	30	do	do	149

Government Paper—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	99-1
1st Settlement 31 August	99-1
2nd do 30 Sept.	98-12

Money Market. Tone easy.

BANK RATE.—
Bank of England since 21st April 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 16th June 3 do
Bank of Bengal do 23rd June 3 do
Bank of Madras do 6th July 4 do

Bank of Bombay cash balance 16 lakhs down.

SEEDS—

	Rs. a. p.
Linseed.—Tone steady.	
Ready	6 5 0 to 6 4 0
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.	
Brown Cawnpore. Ready.	5 4 0 to 5 5 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5 12 0 to 5 13 0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5 13 0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.	
Ready	6 0 0
Castorseed—Tone quiet.	
Ready	24 0 0

WHEAT.—Tone quiet.
Soft Red Ahmedabad...... Rs. 29 1/4 to 1-2
Club No. 1 .... Rs. 29 3-4 to 30

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—	steady.
Estimated sales ......bales	4,000
Imports ...... do	2,000

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·10	5·85	5·75
+5	+5	+5
Nov.-Dec.	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**
5·71	5·68	5·67
+5	+5	+5
Feb.-Mar.	**Mar.-April**	**April.-May**
5·67	5·67	5·67
+5	+5	+5

COTTON.—The market opened very firm but has since eased off a little on receipt of news of rain in the Nagpur districts. We hear of little business doing at Colaba.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 27th August, as compared with the statement of the 20th Aug. :—

LIABILITIES.	Aug 20. Rs.	Aug 27. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	84,00,000	84,00,00
Public Deposits at Head Office	48,07,133	51,25,471
Public Deposits at Branches	34,24,114	40,39,818
Other Deposits	6,28,65,094	6,02,27,273
Post Bills	22,864	22,880
Sundries	13,71,146	13,66,126
Rs.	9,08,95,351	8,91,81,568
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,25,15,842	1,23,10,150
Other authorised Securities	9,36,607	9,36,607
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	68,85,879	74,02,279
Loans do. do. do.	1,20,54,329	1,20,81,828
Bills discounted and purchased	2,67,79,538	2,61,40,309
Dead Stock	3,09,375	3,09,110
Stamps and Stationery	2,868	2,823
Balances with other Banks	12,40,064	14,87,984
Sundries	62,380	62,122
Cash	3,01,08,469	2,84,47,756
Rs.	9,08,95,351	8,91,81,568

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards	Plague Attack.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths. from Cause
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	0	0	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	2	16
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	4	4	26
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	1	1	9
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	3	2	17*
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	13
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	5
Total	9	10	102
Total plague deaths to date...	276,661	228,668	
Same date last year	11	8	73

* One Remd. to Arthur Road Hospital.

CHOLERA.

Attack.	Death.
1	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

APCAR—August 11, at Jellapahar, Darjeeling the wife of M M Apcar Assistant Surgeon, of a son.

CRITCHLEY—August 20, at Mussoorie, the wife of C H M Critchley, Bank of Bengal, Agra, of a daughter.

HOWELL—August 20, at Srinagar, Kashmir, the wife of Captain E R Howell T A. of a daughter.

RICKETTS—August 21, at Doolha, the wife of Duncan Richard Ricketts, of a daughter.

DEATH.

BIGGIE—August 10, at the Station Hospital, Kasauli, after a few days illness, Oswin Patrick Biggie, the dearly and much loved son of Mrs Bridget Biggie of Roorkee, and of the late Lieutenant W Biggie, I S M D, aged 21 years and 6 months.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 44m. Sun sets, 6h. 17m. High water, 1-15m., 1-21a. Low water, 6-57m., 7-23a.
Bench of Honorary Magistrates, meeting, Durbar Room, Town Hall, 5-30 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Anglo-American Troubadours.
Cricket : Elphinstone Cricket Club vs. Poona Gymkhana.

FAMINE REFUGEES IN BOMBAY.—Fifteen persons, including men, women and children of the Mahar caste, arrived in Bombay on Saturday from Nagar in consequence of scarcity of rain in their native place and have put up in the Falkland Road dhuramsala.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A GODOWN.—Maloo Tookia, a sweeper in the Victoria Dock, aged forty-five, was seated in a godown containing bags of wheat at the Victoria Dock, on Saturday, when one of the tiers of bags gave way and some of the bags falling on him fractured his spine. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died.

THE STRING BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Major C. G. Carnegy and Officers, the String Band of the 121st Pioneers will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine Band Master, commencing at 5-45. p.m. to-day.

A Summer Idyl	Hiawatha	Neil Moret
Overture	Le Chevalier Breton	Herman
Pot-Pourri	Ein Musikalischer Witzbold	Reiner
Serenata (Cello Solo)	Love in Idleness	Macbeth
Selection	The Casino Girl	Englander
Valse	La Fascination	Pecorini

MERCHANDISE MARKS CASE.—At the High Court on Saturday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell disposed of the suit in which Hormusji Limjibhoy Batliwala sued Abdulabhai Mullan Alabax Attarwala in respect of colourable imitations of labels wrappers, the whole get-up, and packing of plaintiff's "ague mixture" of tin chhap, which had acquired a reputation for 23 years past, and prayed that the defendant or his agents might be restrained from selling the imitated article, designated as "tin chhap fever mixture." The Hon. Mr. Scott, with Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Thakoredas and Company, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Jafarbhai and Mr. Saher, instructed by Mr. R. P. Mehta, appeared for the defendant. A decree was passed in the terms prayed for.

PROSECUTION UNDER THE ARMS ACT.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Khurshedji Divecha, a Parsee, was charged with being in possession of a revolver without a license. Mr. Dhondy, pleader, defended the accused. It appeared from the evidence that about a month ago, the accused got the revolver from Mrs. Fred DeLair to sell it on her behalf. The police on receiving certain information searched the room of the accused in Colaba. The accused made a statement to the police and took them to a refreshment room in Bandora. There he produced the revolver from under a bed on which he used to sleep whenever he paid visits to the refreshment room. The accused admitted having no license for the possession of arms, as also having received the revolver from Mrs. Fred DeLair in Bombay. Taking the circumstances under which the accused came in possession of the revolver, the Magistrate fined him Rs. 15.

FRAUDULENT POSSESSION OF A RING.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Piria Babaji and Urjoon Janki, both Hindus, were charged with fraudulently possessing a gold ring valued at Rs. 32, belonging to one Sitaram Narayen. Mr. Mistri, pleader, defended the second accused The evidence showed that the complainant kept a liquor shop in Kamatipoora. On Friday last he had an altercation with a customer, and during the scuffle which followed, he dropped the ring, which it was alleged, was picked up by one of the two accused, who were in the shop at the time and who suddenly disappeared. The police were informed and traced the ring to a Marwari, with whom it was pledged by the first accused. The evidence of the Marwari showed that the second accused had no hand in pledging the ring. The Magistrate convicted the first accused and being an old offender, sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment. The second accused was discharged.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.—Our Bhownagar correspondent, writing on Saturday, says :—A report of rain having fallen at Junagad and Verawal has reached here, but the absence of rain continues on the Bhownagar side. The "Narel Purnama" fair was held in Bhownagar yesterday. From early morning Hindoos were seen wending their way to the sea shore, attired in their holiday dress, to perform ablutions, and say their prayers to the deity who presides over the sea. From 2 p. m. the people began to throng the roads and by 5 p. m. the roads were packed with dense crowds. There was an absence of booths containing sweets alongside the Bunder road this year while the fair was deprived of its merry-go-rounds. the Sowari reached the Cotton Market at about 7 p.m. headed by elephants and followed by armed police, Infantry, Imperial Lancers and a string of carriages occupied by the State officials. The State band was also present. The tusker on which the Maharaja was seated was gaily caparisoned. The Maharaja dismounted from the elephant near the Customs House and was driven in a carriage and four to the sea. The gathering did not disperse till 9 p.m. the police arrangements were perfect.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE ON THE RAILWAY.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Jabu Annu, a labourer, was charged with deliberately making an attempt to take his life. It appeared from the evidence that on Saturday evening about 5-30 p.m. the accused went to the level crossing near the Church Gate station. At that time a train was about to start from the station and the accused getting entrance to the lines from the turn gate laid himself flat on the line. The Railway Police sepoy on turning back after shutting the gate against pedestrians saw the accused in that condition. The train had just left the station, but fortunately the driver, Phirozshaw Maneckji, saw the accused on the line and put on the brake. The engine stopped at a distance of about five paces from where the accused was lying. The police sepoy removed the accused and made the way clear for the train to pass. The accused said did not know what he did. He had smoked a "Chilam" and was in an intoxicated state. The Magistrate in disposing of the case remarked that but for the presence of mind of driver Phirozshaw Maneckji, the accused would certainly have been killed. He sentenced the man to ten days' simple imprisonment.

THE KSHATRIYA UNION CLUB.—A special general meeting of the members and sympathisers of this institution was held in the Club rooms near Khetwadi on Sunday, under the presidency of Mr. Janardhan Gopal Mantri, Solicitor, for the purpose of distributing prizes to the students of the Somvanvshiya Kshatriya community who passed several University examinations last year. There was a large gathering of the members of the Club as well as of their sympathisers, among whom were Rao Bahadur Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar, J. P. and others. Mr. G. K. Deodhar, B.A., of the Aryan Education Society's High School, delivered an interesting and lengthy address in Mahratti in which he congratulated the members of the Club on their happy idea of encouraging the young students in their educational career by offering prizes, and placed before the young men, some of the best traits in the character of Englishmen as their excellent ideals. He concluded by exhorting his juvenile audience to become useful citizens by referring to the words of sound advice given by the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale, C.I.E., to young men in some of his recent utterances. The president then distributed the prizes consisting of valuable books to ten successful students two of whom, viz, Messrs. Krishnarao Harischandra Goregaumkar and Doulatrao Jayaram Mantri, had passed the 2nd L. L. B. Examination, and one Mr. Nilkanth Sadashiv Takkav, had passed the final B. A., Examination being first in the first class. The other prize-winners either came from the passes in the Matriculation, Previous, Intermediate or Technological Mechanical Engineering examinations or from those who had obtained the highest number of marks in the Matriculation examination. After the prizes were distributed, the president rose amid cheers and delivered an instructive speech admonishing the students to prosecute their studies for the purpose of getting a sound and liberal education. He reminded them of the fact that they were valuable units of their community and that on them rested the responsibility, when they grew older, of bringing about the amelioration of their caste. After the usual vote of thanks to the chairman and the distribution of "pan supari" the assembly broke up.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

RAISING OF A NEW LOAN.

IN pursuance of a requisition signed by four members of the Standing Committee, an urgency meeting of the Bombay Corporation was convened yesterday afternoon for the purpose of considering communications received from the Commissioner on the subject of the loan to be raised during the current year. Mr. James Macdonald presided.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola moved (1) "that the Government Resolution in the General Department regarding the raising of a loan of thirty-seven lakhs and a half be recorded; (2) that with reference to his letter dated the 23rd instant forwarding Government Resolution in the General Department which sanctions the raising of a loan of twelve lakhs and three quarters, subject to certain alterations in the usual conditions, the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation accept the conditions; (a) that the term of the loan shall be thirty years and (b) that the sinking fund payments shall be on a three and a half per cent bases; and (3) that the Commissioner be requested to ascertain from Government the reasons why these alterations in the conditions are made." He said the Corporation wanted money and this was the best time of the year they could expect to float a loan successfully and on a satisfactory basis. The question of the reduction of the period of the loan and the basis of the calculation of the sinking fund had been started at a time of the year when the Corporation were helpless to argue the question any longer with the Government; and the best course the Corporation could adopt under the circumstances was to accept the terms of the Government of India and to ask the Municipal Commissioner to ascertain what were the reasons which influenced the Government to reduce the usual period of forty years to thirty and to compel the Corporation to calculate their sinking fund on the three and a half per cent. basis. It was to be regretted that Government should have adopted such an attitude. The members of the Corporation were aware that during the last two years there had been considerable correspondence with the authorities on the subject of their loans and the Government of India had during that period contended that their maximum resources were not sufficient to meet their ordinary liabilities, interest and sinking fund charges on loans already floated and on loans which they might have to float in the near future. The Corporation had tried to show that their resources were ample and that at present they had a very large margin of taxation between the rate they now levied and the maximum rate they were authorised to levy under the Act. But the Government of India, though they said in one breath that the maximum resources of the Municipality were not sufficient to meet all the liabilities, they recognised that it was very necessary for the Corporation of Bombay to continue to float loans for the purposes of undertaking works of urgent public utility. Recognising all that, the Government came forward at the last moment and modified the terms on which their loans had been floated, resulting in doubling their sinking fund charges, which under ordinary circumstances they had to provide, that was to say that by such a step, they were reducing their available margin or resources they possessed and thereby rendering it more difficult for the floating of future loans. They all regretted it, but they had no help for it, under the circumstances. It seemed to him that the Corporation should not accept the orders of the Government as final and it was necessary therefore to request the Commissioner to ascertain the reasons which influenced the Government in passing such orders and a representation might then be made on the subject to revert to the practice which had been in vogue for such a long time.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the resolution and in doing so fully endorsed the views expressed by the previous speaker. He regretted that the Government should have adopted such a policy towards the Corporation. He thought the Government had no reason to change the policy hitherto followed by them. It was advisable under the circumstances to accept the first portion of the condition. But as regarded the thirty-seven lakhs loan it was necessary that they should address the Government of India and ascertain what were the reasons which induced them to change their policy towards the Corporation. There was practically nothing in the letter of the Government which might be said to refute the strong arguments advanced by their Municipal Commissioner.

Dr. Sukthankar said there was no doubt that, as the Government of India had stated, the annual expenditure of the Corporation was increasing from year to year. He hoped when the next budget came before them for discussion, members would see their way to curtail unnecessary expenditure without impairing efficiency.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha said the Municipality had got assets against their liabilities. Their borrowing powers were double of their assessments, but as their revenue assessments were increasing from year to year, they had a larger and larger margin to meet fresh liabilities. No doubt the Government were right in stating that the Municipal expenditure was increasing, but as their able Commissioner had pointed out, the assessments of reveune were underrated. It was unfortunate that the Government should have taken up such an attitude at the present moment. It might be that there were now more borrowing organisations than before, and the Government might have thought that the time had come when they should tighten their hold in regard to loans contracted by these organisations and these new conditions were imposed probably with the view that these organizations—such as Port Trust and Improvement Trust—might be more cautious before they applied for the raising of loans.

The proposition was then put to the vote and carried.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

LAST evening a meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University was held in the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall of the University, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Vice-Chancellor, presiding.

CONFERRING OF DEGREES.

The Vice-Chancellor conferred in absentia degrees of L. M. and S. and B.A. upon certain students of the Grant Medical College, and Deccan and Gujarat Colleges.

QUESTION OF A TEXT BOOK.

The meeting considered the question of a text book in Indian history for the B.A. examination.

Principal M. Macmillan moved that, as recommended by the Syndicate, the words "or a similar work" be added after the words "Meadows Taylor's Students' Manual of the History of India" in the regulation relating to the history course for the B. A. examination. Mr. MacMillan said many complaints had been made, and not without reason, that the study of the history of this country in the B. A. examination should be confined to one text book, namely Meadows Taylor's Students' Manual of the History of India. One complaint was that this text-book was not quite up-to-date, and the other was that it was not quite satisfactory. The matter had been thoroughly discussed by the Syndicate. Some of the Syndics were inclined to think that the best remedy would be a wholesale one prescribing no text-book at all. There were, however, objections to that on account of the fact that the Indian history was the only one of several necessary subjects, all of which were to be studied by the whole B. A. Classes and it would have left them too wide a field as long as it was a necessary subject. That suggestion being rejected, the obvious cure would be to recommend a better text-book. But, unfortunately, there did not appear to be a distinctly better text-book than the one now in use. The present proposal was, therefore, made as a temporary measure or as a compromise, pending the production of a more satisfactory manual of the History of India, which still remained a great desideratum.

Professor N. G. Welinker seconded the proposition, which was carried.

THE M. B. EXAMINATION SCHEME.

The meeting next considered letters from Government asking for a reconsideration of the scheme for the examination for the degree of M. B., B. Sc. and also of the standard for passing the practical examinations in the First and Second examinations in Medicine.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved that as recommended by the Syndicate, the letters be recorded. He said it was thought better that the consideration of these subjects should be left to the new Senate which was soon to be consitiuted under the new Universities Act. He added that it was very unfortunate that now that the Medical Faculty had succeeded in getting their scheme for the M. B. Degree through the Senate, the Government had thought it fit to veto it.

Dr. K G. Dadachanji seconded the proposition.

Dr. Cawasji Hormusji thought that the Government had been wrongly and improperly advised in rejecting the scheme submitted by the Senate regarding the M B Degree. It was unreasonable and illogical to call the L. M. and S. examination, an examination for a degree in Medicine.

Mr. Padhye remarked that the Government had exercised their power of vetoing in this matter without any sufficient justification.

The Vice-Chancellor, in referring to what had fallen from Dr. Cowasji, pointed out that, under their regulations they called the L. M. and S. examination, an examination for the degree of the Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery.

Dr. Cowasji : It is a misnomer.

The proposition was then carried ; and the Senate adjourned.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE KHANDESH PRESS Co., LD.

THE nineth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, No. 31, Church Gate Street, Fort, Mr. Runchordas Tribhovendas presiding.

The following is the directors' report :—"From the statement of account already sent, it will be seen that the total net earnings amount to Rs. 7,181-5-7 including the sum of Rs. 1,713-2-1 brought forward from the last year's account which considering the poor crop of the season will be found satisfactory and which the directors propose to apportion as follows :—To pay dividend at 7 per cent on paid up capital (Rs. 54,000,) Rs. 3,780 ; to carry to reserve fund account Rs. 800 ; to carry to repairs fund account Rs. 800 ; to pay bonus to the Company's employes Rs. 275 : and to carry forward to next year's account Rs. 1,526-5-7. The Company's building and machinery are insured against fire for Rs. 38,400. One of the directors Mr. Sorabji Nusserwanji Daruwala retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election. The shareholders are requested to appoint an auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration."

The report and the audited accounts were received and passed, and resolutions giving effect to the recommendations made by the directors in their report were carried. Thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE NARONJI MILLS Co., LD.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held yesterday afternoon, at the registered office of the Company Whiteaway Laidlaw Buildings, Fort, Mr. T. K. Gujjar presiding.

The following resolutions were agreed to :—

That the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account of the Company for the two months ending 31st August 1903 be approved and adopted.

That the liquidator's report and the statement of accounts from the 1st September 1903 to 31st July 1904 be approved and adopted.

That the books, accounts and documents of the Company and of the liquidator be kept in custody of Mr. Naronji Dwarkadas for a period of six months from the date of the passing of the resolution and that the same be thereafter destroyed.

That the Company be and is hereby dissolved subject to the provisions contained in section 187 of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 29.

Monday.—The barometer has changed by only small amounts in North East India, Burma and the Peninsula and has fallen slightly to briskly in North-West India. Pressure continues in considerable excess in Gujarat and North-West of the Peninsula and is in moderate to considerable defect in the extreme north-west of India, while it is normal in north-east India. The depression at the head of the bay is crossing the Bengal Coast this morning, but it is a very shallow and an unimportant disturbance. Local rain has fallen in Burma, North-East India, Central Provinces and South India. The amounts reported are chiefly small though a few moderate to heavy local falls have occurred. Raipur reports five inches, Akyab three, Dibrugarh two and a half, Moulmain two, Thayetmyo, Cherrapoonjee, Nagpur one and a half ; Toungoo, Silchar, Sibsagar, Dinajpur one, Kodaikanal, Wellington, Mysore half an inch, and Bijapur quarter of an inch. Cloud has increased to some extent in North-East India and the Peninsula. The depression in Bengal will probably advance in a North-Westerly direction during the day, but only local rain is probable in North-East India. Local rain is also likely in the Central Provinces and is possible in the Deccan and Mysore. There has been slightly more general rain in Burma.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 29TH AUGUST.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants want more rain. Food-grains sowing has been completed.

Bhatinda.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Rain much needed generally for rabi and kharif crops.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants showing bolls.

Delhi.—Looks like clearing up. Expect improvement in crops owing to seasonable weather.

Agra.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton larger area sown this year.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops suffering from too much rain.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Amraoti.—Cloudy, but no rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety. Food-grains doing well.

Khamgaon.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. All crops suffering from too little rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Jalgaon.—Cloudy, but no rain. Unusually hot. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants want more rain. Food-grains suffering from want of rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Broach.—Sunny and cloudy intervals. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing and want more rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing and want more rain. Food-grains suffering from want of rain Absence of rain causes anxiety. No appreciable damage to crops apparent so far.

Dholera.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

Bhavnagar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Dry here but but raining in surrounding districts. Only scattered showers Sourthern district. Rain much needed generally. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Barsi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants want more rain. Food-grains suffering from want of rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Sholapur.—Drought still continues. Unusually hot.

Hubli.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Absence of rain causes anxiety. No appreciable damage to crops apparent so far.

Bellary.—Rain so far insufficient to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 29TH AUGUST.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen briskly at Lahore and Karachi and has changed irregularly and by small amounts elsewhere. The barometer is in considerable excess of normal over nearly the whole country.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Mangalore and Jacobabad and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong in Lower Sind, Cutch, Kathiawar, over the greater part of Deccan and at Neemuch.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are :—Maximum 5° to 10° in excess in Berar, over the greater part of the Deccan and the Madras Presidency and at Deesa, Khandwa, Indore, Rajkot, Ahmedabad and Lahore and 6° in defect at Nagpur. The maximum varied from 105° at Lahore to 79° at Belgaum and the minimum from 83° at Lahore to 65° at Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in many places.

Rain.—Heavy rain, amounting to five inches, has fallen at Raipur, about an inch and a quarter at Nagpur, about a quarter of an inch at Bijapur and very light showers at Allahabad, Dwarka, Surat, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Karwar and Masulipatam.

Weather.—There is no improvement in the weather conditions and no rain beyond local scattered showers is to be expected.

Summary of weather in the Trade's region during the week ending 27th August 1904.

Mauritius (Latitude 20° S.). Pressure rose slightly and was ·050" in excess of normal. Winds were normal in direction but slightly less than usual in force. About half an inch of rain fell.

Zanzibar (Latitude 6° S.). Pressure was almost steady and slightly in excess of normal. Winds were southerly and about normal in force. No rain fell.

Seychelles (Latitude 5° S., Pressure rose slightly and was fairly normal. Winds were south-easterly and about normal in force. Weather was more squally and showery than usual and about an inch and half of rain was registered.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS !—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ! Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

HINDU GYMKHANA vs. NEW SHIVAJI C. C.

This match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Sunday and resulted in a draw. Scores :—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Parshottam, c Varadker, Kirtiker	12
Diveker, b Date	21
P Baloo, c Laljee, b Kirtiker	42
C V Mehta l-b-w, b Date	3
L S Bhandare, not out	130
D K Telang, b Date	19
Pathare, run out	5
G Ekhote l-b-w, b Deo	13
D L Vakil, not out	11
Pilgaoker } To bat	
Gotasker } To bat	
Extras	14
Total	270

NEW SHIVAJI C. C.

Daderker, b Vakil	11
Pai, st Mehta	118
Rangneker, c Dweker, b Vakil	17
Date, run out	46
Kirtiker, c Diveker, b Gotasker	14
Bhatker, b Balco	2
Deo, c Baloo, b Mehta	17
Lalji, b Mehta	0
Varadker } Did not bat	
Sabah } Did not bat	
Mr Korurker, not out	1
Extras	5
Total	231

FRIENDS' UNION, C. C. vs. JOHN BRIGHT, C. C.

This match was played on the Esplanade on Sunday, and resulted in a win for the Friends' Union by 75 runs. For the winner Mr. Bhatvadekar captured 7 wickets for 31 runs. Scores :—

FRIENDS UNION C. C.

M M Kapadia, c and b Reporter	16
P W Dandekar, c and b Kapadia	22
P G Dharghalker, c Kaliani, b Cardmaster	24
S D Thakur, c Doctor, b Reporter	8
D K Telang, st Doctor, b Cardmaster	2
W B Talpade, b Kanga	39
D A Shete, b Reporter	0
G H Bhatwadekar, st Doctor, b Cardmaster	1
Shivram, b Reporter	4
N G Prabhaker, b Kanga	4
S A Shete, not out	1
Extras	27
Total	153

JOHN BRIGHT C. C.

M G Dastur, b Bhatvadekar	9
M B Irani b Bhatvadekar	14
P D Kapadia, c Dharghalker, b Talpade	4
B J Doctor, c and Bhatvadekar	10
S N Kanga, b Talpade	10
S F Kalianiwala, c and b Bhatvadekar	14
P D Setna, c and b Bhatvadekar	4
R N Pagdiwala c D Shete, b Bhatvadekar	0
J S Reporter, b Shivram	0
Cardmaster, not out	0
A E Mistri, c Kapadia, b Bhatvadekar	0
Extras	13
Total	78

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Trafalgar, 2921 tons, Captain J S Crichton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 17th instant with a cargo of coal.

THE Hansa Line steamer Tannenfels, 3504 tons, Captain W Von Thulen, will sail to-day for Hamburg via Karachi with a general Cargo.

THE Steamer Flensburg, 2876 tons, Captain W Sucor, arrived in harbour yesterday from Samarang 22nd July via Karachi with a General Cargo.

THE P and O S N Co's steamer Malta, 3900 tons, Captain R A Peters, arrived in harbour yesterday from London 7th August with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Itria, 3332 tons, Captain J C Tice, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta 17th August brought a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Obra, 3196 tons, Captain T Johnston, which arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from Calcutta 17th August, brought a cargo of coal and 3 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Africa, 1301 tons. Captain H Carey, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and Mrs Ardashir Adarjee Bulsara and 2 children and 65 deck passengers.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O S N Co's steamer Simla, 3,805 tons, Capt F R Summers, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai 9th August, via intermediate ports, with China and Australian Mails a general cargo and the following passengers :—From Hongkong—Mr H J Abbs, Mr A Moulledina, Mrs C Rahim, Mr Mrs Miss and Master F Rahim and infant, and Mr C Rahim. From Singapore—Mr S P Solomon. From Colombo—Lieut Sewer, R G A. Mrs Sewer and infant, Mr A E Fleming, and Captain Crichton. From Sydney—Mr L A Fraser and Miss Fraser. From Melbourne—Mrs Hoyt and infant. From different port 4 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From
29	Trafalgar s.	Crichton	Calcutta, Aug 17
	Malta s.	Peters	London, Aug 7
	Simla s.	Summers	Shanghai, Aug 9
	Flensburg s	Sucor	Samarang, July 22

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Reichstag s	Ihle	Zanzibar, &c

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Tannenfels, Thulen, for Hamburg
" Africa, Carey, for Persian Gulf

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Kasara, for Persian Gulf
" Lalpoora, for Zanzibar, &c
" Bullmouth, for Karachi

MADRAS

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	From
20	Umlazi	Calcutta
21	Clan Ross	Coast
26	Nurani	Calcutta
27	Scindia	Calcutta

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, AUGUST 27.

The City Line steamer Crewehall, arrived here yesterday evening.

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Farquhar, arrived here this morning.

The Clan Monroe left Liverpool for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 27th instant.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 27.

The P and O Co's steamer Coromandel, left Hongkong on the afternoon of 27th August.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—501 cwts myrabollams, Goculdas Madhawjee.
Australia s—22 bales cotton cuttings Mooljee Luckmidass and Co; 322 bales Wool, 9 bales goathair W. and A. Graham and Co; 75 bales Wool M Ratansee; 55 bales wool R K B Telang 1125 cwts myrabollams Ebjee Oomersey; 60 cwts myrabollams Meghjee Becher; 130 bales cotton fly and Waste Tyabjee and Co. 90 bales wool C Nanjee; 2000 cwts wheat Sanday and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Ballaarat s—275 cwts buffalo horns, J M Rahimtoola; 47 bales skins Hajee Mamed Abba 107 bales skins W and A Graham and Co; 14 bales skins, R M Kooka; 12 bales skins R M Kooka; 70 cwts deer horns, M Mohomed and Co; 17 bales skins 175 cwts deer horns B Ismall; 2 cases piecegoods J. Ramlal; 1325 cwts cottonseed; Ralli Brothers;

FOR ANTWERP.

Marod s—76 cwts myrabollans, G Madhowjee; 10003 cwts mowraseed Nansee Khairaz and Co; 7 bales hemp Khimjee Visram and Co; 2000 cwts rapeseed, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Ballaarat s—27 cases India condiments H Muncherjee and Sons,

FOR HAMBURG.

Flinsburg s—351 cwts myrabollams Volkart Brothers;

FOR HULL.

Coleneo s—200 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co;
Muttra s—1006 cwts myrabollams, Waghjee Bechur; 900 cwts Cottonseed H Anandjee;

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—704 cwts mustardseed 990 cwts poppyseed 2970 cwts mouraseed 5940 cwts Gingelly seed 4,450 cwts wheat John Fachiri ;

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Persia s—6 bales twist H Odian;

FOR HONGKONG.

Malta s—1000 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malta s—1000 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co

Lazy or sluggish liver is shown by an unpleasant taste in the mouth, coated tongue, yellow skin, bad breath, drowsy and heavy feeling, and constipation, Doan's Dinner Pills quicken and enliven the liver. Their action is direct and specific ; they cleanse the liver from the clogged impurities, opening every channel, causing a free flow of the stagnant bile, and restoring a regular and natural action of the liver and bowels. The medicine may be had of all Chemists.

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WAR
if it
EXTENDS

will necessitate our supplying to Regiments and Corps very large quantities of Woollen Clothing and Worsted Materials such as

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GREATCOATS
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All of which we manufacture and can therefore sell at the very lowest prices consistent with quality. Our Factory and Trade is in India and we could not, even if we wished to do so, afford to supply

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to our Clients in the way that Agents who are 6,000 miles off sometimes do. If need arises we shall be overwhelmed with Orders for Regimental Necessaries and we, therefore, take the liberty of suggesting to

COMMANDING OFFICERS

that it is wise to be in time and order goods early.

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DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

Send for Regimental Price List and Free Samples of Cloths.

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CONTRACTORS

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S. ROSE & CO., have the most perfect.

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Berndorf, in Austria. December 1904.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUG. 30, 1904.

SIDE-LIGHTS ON THE WAR.

APROPOS the present position of affairs in in the Far East, the "Times" publishes two articles from correspondents which help towards a correct appreciation of the experiences of the troops engaged. Summer conditions and food supplies in Manchuria is the subject of one of these, and from it we learn that dysentery, cholera and bubonic plague, both epidemic and endemic, are among the enemies common to both forces. After the rains typhoid and forms of malaria are to be added to the list. A remarkable feature of all the country along the Russian Railway in Manchuria is the great scarceness of every kind of fuel. It is only in the hilly regions north and west of Feng-hwang-cheun that there is an abundance of good brushwood. There numerous chorcoal-burners supply the Japanese, who have, further timber, peat and coal of the Yalu to draw upon. Although some of the roads are good, after a heavy and continuous rain certain streams cannot be crossed, but the water usually sinks rapidly and boggy places are rare. But that is only a small compensation for the many inconveniences of campaigning in these parts. The prolongation of the siege of Port Arthur, judging from what the correspondent tells us, must for some time have been a heavy test of the physical endurance of the besieged, for they cannot for sometime past have been able to obtain fresh vegetables, fruit or meat. The water-supply is bad and they have been "pent up in a scorching furnace or sweltering in mud or steaming mist in a town where all kinds of eastern summer diseases have long flourished." The saving of Port Arthur even in normal times, says the correspondent, has been the plentiful imports of fresh food supplies from Chifu and the good water for Dalny and the far away springs in the hills. But those have not been obtainable for sometime past, and the besieged cannot but be in sore straits. The besiegers, on the other hand, with open camping-grounds are enjoying the fresh water of Dalny and fresh food from the surrounding district.

Outside Port Arthur there is abundant food for both men and horses, but the Russians have the advantage in the neighbourhood of Liao-yang, They have large quantities of food-stuffs near at hand and of bean-cake and fodder. Kharbin is the centre of a vast grain-producing region, and east and north of that place there are ample supplies from both troops and animals, if only good hay can be procured from the west. Bean-card is pronounced to be splendid food for men who have to live in the open air and the supply is practically unlimited. Potatoes, maize, buckwheat and numerous succulent vegetables are grown in large quantities. All these are available to the Russians in the Kirin province, and they have also practically the command of the meat supplies which come almost entirely from Mongolia. Below them the Japanese Commissariat will have a trying task, for the cattle and sheep of Manchuria have already been nearly exhausted, a few lean oxen and cows only being left while the Mongol herds have also been reduced in number. The near neighbourhood of Liao-yang, so we learn from the second of our contemporary's special articles, is well supplied with fresh food and fodder. The land, within the city-walls—which are thirteen miles in circumference—is given up to vegetable and fruit gardens. Beyond the walls abundant timber is found and there is a lovely plain all under good cultivation. Across the river, though separated by a sandy waste, is a rolling plain, with tall "kao liang," tall millet, and other corn land.

Eight miles from the city is a wide valley, with hills gently sloping to about two hundred feet, then rising rapidly to about five hundred feet above the valley. The lower parts are more or less cultivated with maize. cotton, beans, and small millet; the higher portions covered with coarse grass. Village cattle, in small herds, flocks of goats and sheep and numerous black bristly pigs will be duly appreciated by hungry troops who will also get good foraging when from Liao-yang they withdraw towards Mukden. The country round Liao-yang is attractive from whichever point of view it is regarded. The hills round the Ta-kao-ling are grass-covered and the top of the road goes through a deep cutting. "One wondered," writes the correspondent "in the event of an army attempting to cross the Mo-tien-ling, as the Japanese were expected to do in 1894, how it could ever fight its way over this ridge, so splendid are the artillery positions afforded by either flank." The valley round Kao-cheng-tzu has on every hand rolling billowy hills with volcanic peaks, rising to the southward. On them are brushwood—over a low ridge, cut in all directions by water-courses and thence down into a grand valley radiating from a centre like a star-fish. Several streams meet at Teng-ho-yen, uniting to form the Tang-ho, the tributary of the Tai-tse. It is an ideal camping-round and at the time the correspondent wrote, if not now, was occupied by Russian troops. Unfortunately for the general reader, the correspondent is fond of the first personal pronoun and so the amount of information he gives us as to the topography of the country is limited. We should have known more of it had the war-correspondents of the newspapers been allowed a free hand. But, though we lament the absence of the thrilling stories of the campaign which those correspondents would have supplied, we cannot but approve the action of the Japanese Government which restricted their liberty.

MANCHURIAN AND KOREAN PORTS.

THE ports in Manchuria and Korea recently opened as a consequence of Japan's victories form the subject of a descriptive historical survey in the "Journal of the American Association in China," by Mr. Davidson who has been appointed American Consul at Antung. The places he describes are Mukden, Antung and Tatungkou in Manchuria, and Wiju and Yongampho in Korea, but in view of the events now taking place the greatest interest attaches to what he has to say regarding Mukden and its environs. It helps us to understand the puzzle of nomenclature in the theatre of the war when we are told that Mukden is itself a city of many names and is to-day referred to by any one of four titles. Its Manchu name of Mukden dates from 1630, to the Chinese people it is Shengking or Shenyang, and its official Chinese name is Fengtien. It was captured by the half savage Manchu tribes in 1621 and thence the Manchus spread their power until they came into possession of Peking and the Empire of China. To-day Mr. Davidson describes Mukden as an ordinary North China town, a little dirtier perhaps than some Manchurian towns and far inferior to Liao-yang in its streets, shops and sanitary arrangements. It is, however, still venerated by the Manchus, for besides its historical associations it contains the tombs of the founders of the Manchu dynasty. The beauty of these tombs may be said to compensate for the sordidness of the city. Now that the tide of war rolls perilously near these mausolea, the Emperor of China is not unnaturally concerned that they should be spared from destruction, and has made urgent representations to Russia and Japan to respect the Imperial tombs. It is to be hoped that the wishes of his Imperial Majesty Ta Tsing may be observed, though, if fighting take place in the Manchu capital, the combatants may not be able to avert damage to the tombs.

What may be considered more precious are the thousands of pieces of imperial porcelain, bronzes, embroideries and other treasures sent from Peking and stored in the Imperial store houses. If these are not destroyed as a result of war, they are likely to meet utter destruction, says Mr. Davidson, by the fall of the wretched building in which they are kept and which is as old as several completely ruined structures near by. As to the future commercial prospects of Mukden, we are told that though it has lost much of its trade of late years owing to the competition of neighbouring and less heavily taxed cities, it is splendidly situated with excellent facilities for communication by road, river and rail. It is the capital of one of the most fertile districts in the world, and there is little doubt that if it is made free to universal trade and the open door be maintained in Manchuria, it will again become a most prosperous centre. It is of interest to note at the present juncture that prior to the existence of the Manchu kingdom, the northern frontier of Korea reached far into the heart of present day Manchuria. Liao-yang, where General Kuropatkin is now making his attempt to hold back the victorious Japanese, was at a former time the capital of one of the Korean tribes. Then the Manchus annexed the Yalu territory, being for long opposed by a force under a Chinese officer who had his head-quarters in a position near the present city of Antung. Of the Yalu cities, this, says Mr. Davidson, has the greatest future. It is the one port for sea going steamers, and in addition will soon have all the advantages of railway connection. Antung is the distributing point for the great Yalu district which covers an area of 20,000 square miles, and doubtless, adds Mr. Davidson, at the conclusion of the present war and with the completion of the Korean railway, many foreign firms will establish themselves there.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION IN THE PUNJAB.

THE annual report on the Sanitary Administration of the Punjab for the year 1903 cannot be regarded as very satisfactory. The prevalence of plague and fevers was responsible for a big rise in the mortality, the figures being higher by 98,503 than those recorded the previous year. In 1902 the total mortality was 886,973, while the figures last year mounted up to 985,476. On the other hand, the birth-rate has remained comparatively steady with an incidence of 42·9 per mille compared with 43·8 in 1902. The Sanitary Commissioner attributes the remarkable steadiness in the birth-rate to the prevalence of normal prices, and the absence of excessive autumnal sickness in the preceding year, and puts forward the suggestion that plague is to some extent responsible for the fact that the birth-rate of the year does not show a marked rise over the figure for 1902. It is satisfactory to observe that the birth-rate of the Punjab in spite of fever and plague is still the third highest in India and is only exceeded by the birth-rates in the United and Central Provinces. Much of this satisfaction, however, disappears in face of the melancholy fact that the Province again exhibits for the third year in succession the highest death-rate in India. Excluding plague, which is credited with 10·2 of the total death-rate of 49 per mille, the rate is still some 2·0 per mille above the quinquennial average and 10 to 11 per mille higher than that of healthy years. Among the chief features in the vital statistics of the Province are the disparity between the male and female birth and death-rates and the variation in the death-rate among the two main clsses of the commnnity, Mahomedan and Hindu. With regard to the former, it would appear that while the male birth-rate exceeds the female by 2·1 per mille, this excess is discounted by a female death-rate of 53·6 as compared with 45·1 per thousand among males. The disparity between the death-rate of Mahomedans and Hindus and its variation in different districts is noticeable. The total death-rate among Mahomedans, which is generally the lower, increased during the year by 7·48 and was in consequence greater than the Hindu ratio, which increased by 1·93 only.

THE SEA-BORNE TRADE OF BURMA.

ACCORDING to the report for the official year 1903-1904, the sea-borne trade of Burma was larger than ever in the aggregate, 61·82 per cent. being with foreign countries; the remainder being the coasting trade with India and with other parts of the province. The consequent prosperity of the largest exports of rice during the previous year coupled with a promise of a bountiful harvest in the beginning of 1904, justified the importation of merchandise to an extent hitherto unknown. The most notable increases were in consignments from the following principal countries:—The United Kingdom 131 lakhs, Austria-Hungary 6 1/3 lakhs, Belgium 9¼ lakhs, France 6¼ lakhs, Germany 16 2/5 lakhs, Holland 7 1/2 lakhs, Russia 2 lakhs, United States of America 6 3/4 lakhs China-Hongkong 6 3/4 lakhs, Japan 22 1/3 lakhs, Java 5 3/4 lakhs, and the Straits Settlements 8 3/4 lakhs. Exports of foreign as well as of Indian merchandise showed increases, but an accurate comparison cannot be formed of the extent to which shipments of the latter to Europe increased, as previously the ultimate destinations of cargoes cleared hence to Port Said for orders had not been determined. One of the reasons given for the marked increase in the trade was the enhanced influx of immigrants from India employed in the province. Imports of Indian produce as well as of foreign merchandise coastwise have each aggregated the highest value on record. The articles which contributed towards the principal increases were coal, cotton twist and yarn, cotton, white and coloured piece-goods, tilseed and provisions. Exports of Indian produce fell, while those of foreign merchandise rose somewhat. Of the former the principal decreases were in rice, husked and unhusked, raw cotton, chillies and other kinds of mineral oils, but on the other hand increases were visible mainly in kerosene oil, sticklac, unmanufactured tobacco and cutch. The chief increases in shipments of foreign merchandise, which constitute almost entirely the provincial transactions, were in apparel, hardware, tin and machinery.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Oriental with the outward mails of the 19th August left Aden at 7 a.m. yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Saturday next.

CAPTAIN S. G. KNOX, 1st Assistant to the British Resident in the Persian Gulf, is the officer selected for the new post of Political Agent at Koweit.

THE Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province leaves Nathia Gali on the 12th September on a visit to Simla and he will be back again at Nathia Gali on the 25th.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 6th August 1904, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1903 of 121,498 maunds and Rs. 37,027 in the earnings.

IN continuation of our recent remarks regarding the Amir's relations with Afridi, it may be stated, says the "Pioneer" that his Highness inteads to give five Maliks the title of Khan Bahadur. This title has been hitherto unknown in Afghan circles.

THE revised census figures for Simla show 35,250 persons resident within the municipal area, and 10,337 in the outside area, or a total of 45,587. With regard to persons resident by reason of the presence of the Punjab Government in Simla the numbers are only 868, in municipal area, and 105 outside, or less than 1,000 in all.

WITH a view to stimulating the recruitment of signallers in the Telegraph Department it has been decided that pay shall be given to youths during their probationary period. The demand for signallers is very great owing to the increase in traffic, and hence the necessity for encouraging those who may desire to join, but are deterred by the fact that they have hitherto had to work several months without pay.

DOCTOR SENN, the celebrated American Surgeon, who is on a tour round the world, arrived at Colombo on the 24th instant from Australia. After a brief stay there, he will visit India, returning to Chicago in October. He will take part in the great International Congress of Military Surgeons at St. Louis. Dr. Senn is one of the greatest authorities in the world on battlefield surgery and bullet wounds. Sir Frederick Treves and other distinguished representative surgeons will be present at the Congress, as the result is intended to form an International Association of Military Surgeons. Many nations are sending delegates.

DALNY is thriving; the factories, the electric works, and the waterworks are in full operation, and steamers can come and go freely.

THE "Korea Daily News" is the name of the new paper which is being published in Seoul. Mr. E. T. Bethell is the editor and publisher.

A CORRESPONDENT of the "China Times" writing from Newchwang says: "The Russian censor has gone. He was one of the last to leave. The Press correspondents dropped a united tear. The Russian town is burning as the train leaves. Requiescat in ashes."

THE new Governor of Newfoundland has a somewhat difficult duty to perform on his arrival in the colony this month. He is the chairman of the committee of selection for the Rhodes scholarships, and the competitors include the nephew of the Premier and the son of the Opposition leader. As Newfoundland politics run largely upon personal lines, Sir William MacGregor is likely to find himself on arrival in an awkward dilemma.

PARIS, which is one of the chief seats of automobilism, shows a remarkable decrease in the number of horses in its limits, in spite of the fact that the population, the house area, and the business activity of the city are all three on the increase. In 1900 there were in Paris 133,892 horses, in 1901 only 1 3,048. In the year 1903, after the electric tram lines had been introduced, Paris reduced its horses to 91,016 and in the current year these animals only number 90,147, although for the past twelve months no electric tram line has been opened. As automobilism is still in its infancy, we may expect to see before long a considerable reduction in the number of horses in the large towns of the world.

AT Catfield on August 8 the Hon. T. A. Brassey said it never came home to him until he was reviewing—as he had done for 15 years—the comparative strength of our Navy with those of foreign countries, that in 10 years the command of the seas will have passed from the United Kingdom to the United States. He arrived at this conclusion because at the present moment the United States had considerably more battaleships building than were being constructed for the British Navy, and because the resources of the United States were greater than those of the United Kingdom. The resources of the United States, however, were not equal to those of the United Kingdom combined with the Colonies, and one reason why, above all, he was a tariff reformer was because he held that through some form of commercial federation—it might or might not be exactly on Mr. Chamberlain's lines—we should obtain that result which would enable us to maintain our Navy at a strength securing for us the command of the seas.

FLINT ON EDGAR QUINET.

IN his Philosophy of History, Flint, the celebrated Professor at the Edinburg University, assigns Quinet, the French philosopher, a high place. He was born at Bourges in 1803. His father was a military commissary under the Republic, and during the first years of the Empire. His mother, born near Geneva, was a Protestant. Both his parents detested Napoleon. Their son, however, soon became the most fervent of his admirers. It was after a long and hard internal struggle in the middle of his career when he had contributed to create and to spread the Napoleonic legend, so fatal to France, that he succeeded in shaking himself free of the tyranny the memory of the conqueror exercised on his imagination. He commenced early to cultivate poetry, history, philosophy, earnestly studied a number of subjects and read the best works in diverse languages. He continued as he began. His entire life has been in the most rare degree a course of self-education, in the study of books, observation of events, meditation and travel in almost all the countries of Europe. Wherever he passed he showed no idle curiosity. His was ardent and sympathetic observation of nature, of historical monuments, of literature and of men.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF HISTORY AND OF HUMANITY, his first important publication, was a translation of the ideas of Herder on the subject, to which he added a remarkable introduction. This work was dedicated to Cousin. Quinet sees himself revealed in Herder as in a mirror. Herder is in a measure at the bottom of all he essayed and accomplished. Almost everything which is true in Herder is pre-supposed in Quinet. But there was in Herder a weak side, an element of error. It lay in exaggerating the power of nature on man, and of leaving the impression that the moral world is but a product of the natural world, that the laws of history are simply the laws of nature manifesting themselves through a peculiar organism. Quinet is no servile disciple of Herder, but is a free critic and an impartial judge of his master. Far from regarding human history as a natural one, he maintains that there is something in us which is found nowhere in Nature, which struggles against and subdues nature and makes the most of it.

THIS IS WILL.

It is by virtue of Will that we resist the force of circumstances, the seductions and the oppression of Society as did our first ancestors the tyranny of physical nature. To escape a world where he could no longer be his own master, Cato took his life. More and Russell mounted the scaffold for a cause whose victory they believed would be the price of their blood. There was no doubt more heroism in their action than in that of the first man, who by the exercise of his free will faced unintelligent Nature and strove to determine his own future. Though different in form these two orders of action spring from the same principle, activity of mind. This activity is most essential in man and is the root of all his history. History is the development and the deployment of liberty. It is the continual protest of the mind of the human race against the world which oppresses and enchains it. He thus regarded

HISTORY AS THE MANIFESTATION OF FREE WILL.

Its course is tortuous. Instead of moving straight to its goal, it retraces its steps a hundred times. There is nevertheless on the whole a general movement upward and forward. The 'I' disengages itself gradually from the Universe surrounding it, even as the statuary draws little by little from the block of marble, the image which existed at first but in himself. He rejects by degrees all which is foreign to him, all which is opposed to a complete deployment of his nature, to perfect liberty. His march is a vast and endless deduction from the general to the particular. Human personality spreads itself at first across the immensities of Time and of Space animating with its own life the wandering hosts of Heaven, the powerful seas, the fertile earth, the mountains, forests and torrents. In this phase of existence which can be studied in India—man, embracing and embellishing everything and forgetting but himself, has a cosmogony and a theogony, not a history proper. Issuing out of the immense space of the physical universe, the mind comes to assert itself up in empires—India, Persia, Egypt, Assyria—with which its existence is so bound up that it possesses neither force nor individual worth. A step further and the personality, still half mixed up with the city, from which it borrows its force, finds itself considerably strengthened by concentration. With Greece and Rome, the city is shattered and behold the 'I' the mind alone with itself, finding in itself an Infinite, which surpasses that with which it awoke, the veritable infinite, the Christian universe. He is not slow to divide and analyse anew this infinite. He seeks to explain it, and to deduce it entirely from himself. Hence the Reformation, Cartesianism, the revolution in the past and in the unknown future which ought to follow. Humanity wanders, as did Ulysses, from land to land, from sea to sea, from adventure to adventure, in search of a lost fire side. Urged and guided by an invisible hand and by Divine instincts, it never stays long satisfied in one abode: In India, China, Babylon, Palmyra, Ecbatana, Memphis, Athens, Rome, in other countries and cities it has sojourned some hours of its life, but finding in none of these places what it sought, it has abandoned them one after the other, and is still in search of its Ithaca.

THE KEY TO ALL HISTORY

Lies within our ourselves, says Quinet. He, who wishes to understand the life of a hero of a nation or of humanity ought to seek the principles of explanation within himself. For a true basis to historical science we must go out of the narrow enclosure of the individual 'I' to remount thence step by step across the suite of empires and of peoples, to the cottage of Evander, the tent of Jacob, the date-palm of Zoroaster. The generating principle of civilisation is to his thinking the religious principle. The political form clad by Society is constantly determined by its religious faith, modelled on religious institutions. He maintains that what raises man above the animal, subject to laws and to purely natural forces, what in uniting man to man gives birth to society is the conception of Divinity: Fetish gathers around it a tribe, a National God produces a nation, religious unity found political unity, and all revolutions which have taken place in the social relations of human beings have been due to their change of thought about God. This view is directly contrary to what had prevailed generally during the 18th century, and to what is still perhaps the dominant opinion, namely, that religion is but a social secondary element if not a social invention. Quinet cannot pretend to absolute originality in regard to this idea. Fichte, Schelling and Hegel have in a way expressed it before him. Up to a certain point, it was the basis of the teaching of the theocratic school. But in Quinet it has found the most exact and the most perfect expression, and its nearest approximation to an adequate historical proof. His "Genie des Religions" may be regarded as a demonstration of the truth, that the idea of divinity is the root of civilisation, and the progress of this idea is the regulating principle of the history of civilisation. Judged from this point of view, Flint thinks there is no author whose writings equal in power and perfection those of Quinet. In his protest against the historical philosophy dominant in France he is very eloquent and impassioned. He is opposed to the lay theory that the march of human events is the affirmation of the fatalism of facts, and to the negation of the rights of justice in the appreciation of national events. This theory appears to him to be at once the symptom and the cause of the malady of French society. The irreparable downfall of nations is, thinks he, as frequently due to their infatuated faith in false ideas, and to the infatuated obstinacy with which they repulse the truth, as to the strength of their enemies, and as France entertained a number of grave errors in the past she would be in imminent danger, if every Frenchman capable of reflexion was not disposed to have his night of the 4th August, and to loyally sacrifice for his country his errors in history, in philosophy and in science. One of the greatest and the most pernicious of these errors is an immoral historical optimism reposing on two sophisms, that despotism leads to liberty, and that men always do the opposite of what they think of doing.

PESTONJI DORABJI KHANDALEVALA.

RUSSIANS RETREAT.

JAPANESE TURNING MOVE.

IRRESISTIBLE ATTACK.

RUSSIAN GUNS ABANDONED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 29.

Reuter (St. Petersburg,) says that General Sakharoff telegraphs on the 27th instant, that six guns were abandoned during the Russian retreat after Friday's fighting.

The Russian losses have not yet been fixed, but will exceed 1,500.

There were many sword, bayonet and revolver wounds showing the closeness and desperate nature of the fighting.

The Japanese turning movement and enfilading fire from their guns caused the Russians to retire to a new position.

The Japanese resumed the offensive on Saturday afternoon.

The Japanese attacks are characterised by extreme fanaticism.

LONDON, AUGUST 28.

Reuter (Liaoyang) under to-day's date says that the Russians evacuated Anshanchan yesterday after a day's fighting in which they lost three hundred men.

A telegram from Washington says that M. Takahira, the Japanese Minister there, has handed the Secretary of State a Note to the Powers stating that unless Russia immediately disarms the refugee warships at Shanghai, Japan will be forced to take whatever steps she may deem necessary to protect her interests.

The Secretary of State is careful not to disclose the attitude of his Government, but assured M. Takahira that America hoped for the continuance of Chinese neutrality.

Colombo telegrams dated August 29th state :

Tokio intelligence states that eight divisions of Japanese are moving along the Liao River, five divisions are operating against the Russian positions on the east as far as Anping, and two divisions on Taitse-ho River, giving a total of over two hundred and fifty thousand men and 600 guns, including many mountain guns.

A great battle is expected and may come off at any moment. There is every indication of the Russians preparing to give battle in front of Liaoyang, as they are constructing new defences.

The impression, however, is growing that the Japanese are gradually drawing in upon Liao-yang and advancing on Mukden. It is thought that they will deliver a simultaneous attack on Liao-yang and Mukden.

The Russians now hold the line from Anping to Langtsechan.

They have a position of observation a few miles west of Yushuling, where they are entrenching and building earthworks and forts.

The Russian southern Army is steadily retreating. The Army between General Kuroki and Liaoyang is apparently preparing for further resistance, with the object of preventing a dangerous flanking movement.

The Japanese are concentrating their force in the neighbourhood of Liao-yang, the advance guard being three miles from Langteschan, some twenty miles south-east of the Russian centre.

THE FORTIFICATION OF LIAOYANG.

FORTS have been under construction at Liaoyang, ten Russian engineers and a great number of native coolies being employed. The work is now said to be completed. A series of twelve equi-distant forts, says the "Peking and Tientsin Times" are erected at a point three or four versts from each gate at Moukden. These forts are connected with entrenchments, which are said to be proof against shell fire. Altogether 120 guns are mounted in these forts, and they are all of a small calibre except eight, which are siege guns. General Kuropatkin is greatly irritated at the weakness of his artillery force. He is also irritated at a few other things, and gossip has much to say about his relations with Viceroy Alexeieff. The reverse at Tachiachao must have been a great blow to the Russians as it was recently stated General Kuropatkin believed that the rainy season would harass the advance of the Japanese, while during that season the transportation on the Siberian Railway would go on as smoothly as ever.

END OF RUSSIAN RULE AT NEWCHWANG.

SUDDEN DISAPPEARANCE OF THE RUSSIAN FLAG.

HOW. M. GROSSE BECAME A CONSUL.

The "China Times" publishes the following account dated Yinkou, 26th July :—The battle of Tashihchiao finished on Sunday evening. At daybreak on Monday morning a shot was fired by the Japanese into the Russian position, but it elicited no response. No further firing was heard at Newchang yesterday. The Russian officials here admit that their losses on Saturday exceeded 700, but on Sunday evening they know only that up to four o'clock that day—firing began at dawn—there were only three casualties on the Russian side. Apparently it was an artillery duel solely ; no rifles were fired on either side.

Until ten o'clock on Sunday night the Russians here maintained the belief that the battle had been indecisive. Shortly after midnight a telegraphic order was received which indicated that the Russian attack had been repulsed, for the evacuation of Yingkou commenced at once. The Russians had everything ready for their immediate departure. By sunrise the only soldiers left in the town were the few men told off as civil police. By eight o'clock the Russian Settlement had also been evacuated. The stores of forage there were burned and the station rendered untenable by a party of pioneers who left subsequently for Liaoyang by the small steamers on the river.

Russian rule at Newchwang was at an end.

Away in the Russian Settlement mob law at once held sway and looting commenced immediately. Hundreds, if not thousands, of Chinese coolies wrecked the station buildings, carrying away everything that might by any remote chance be of the slightest use to anyone.

In the town everything was tranquil. None of the shops were opened in the native city ; the mills, godowns, and compounds were closed, and the streets deserted but for the Chinese patrol. Otherwise life on the river and in the foreign Settlement continued as usual.

The Russian civil officials made rapid changes. Instead of the Russian flag being everywhere visible it was nowhere to be seen. From the staff over the Russian Civil Administrator's building a quite new Russian Consular flag was flying. Mr. Grosse was no longer Civil Administrator, or Governor, but suddenly became a simple consul. Elsewhere the British, French, American, German, Austrian, Swiss, and Scandinavian flags superseded the former Russian colours over the buildings of Russian merchants, residents and simple traders.

The Chinese flag was hoisted as usual at the Yinkou terminus of the Imperial Chinese Railway, where, however, the Censor left word that no telegrams unsigned by him were to be forwarded to any station on the line ! By noon that order was a dead letter, and the Censor was refused further admittance to the telegraph office, for martial law was over, Russian rule was ended, and once more, after over three years of autocratic interference the citizens of Newchang received their rights.

By two o'clock in the afternoon it was known that Japanese forces were marching towards the town from the east. The people gathered on the house tops to watch their progress and a crowd gathered on the parade ground to witness their entry.

The leading taipan, too impatient to await their arrival, rode out with his staff to greet the men who had freed Newchang from Russia's grasp—others on horseback and afoot went out beyond the town limits to get an early close view of the Japanese soldiers.

Soon after five o'clock four mounted scouts on sorry, tired, mud-spattered horses, and uniforms which had seen much hard service, rode into the town and proceeded to the building of the Civil Administrator over which the tricolour of France was then flying.

The Chinese regarded them with curiosity ; the foreign residents pressed through the throng for a close inspection of the men and their accoutrements. The scouts were absolutely indifferent ; they asked a few questions of the Chinese as to the location of certain buildings, then drew up in front of the Russian Governor's residence.

The scouts were presently joined by four more, and with them a non-commissioned officer. The news spread like battles-moke that the Japanese had arrived. The foreign Consuls even gathered about the closed gates ; all Newchwang was expectant.

Representatives of the Guilds, preceded by banners and accompanied by the Chinese police, called to offer their congratulations and request the assistance of the Japanese in maintaining order. Their request was received and sent by a scout to the officer commanding the Japanese forces east of the town, and other men were dispatched in various directions.

The eager, expectant crowd waited. It dwindled. The foreign residents went to their homes ; those remaining did their best to disperse the Chinese rabble thronging the parade ground. It grew dark ; the Consuls became nervous, and rumours ran riot. The Japanese were miles away ; no Japanese were coming into the town at all that day ; the forces were encamped at a village beyond the Russian Settlement. Everyone became uneasy, save the four tired men on the haggard horses. Now the foreign residents first began to take a real interest in them ; wanted to question them, to get them to go here or there to find out this or that. The scouts were indifferent; their orders were to remain where they were—and they remained.

After dark the foreign residents armed, and improvised a force for mutual protection, signifying their intention of patrolling the streets, but fortunately they were not called upon to defend their homes. There was no rioting, and a heavy, steady downpour through the night doubtless tended to lessen both looting and petty larceny.

It may be worth remarking that the Russian officials here now maintain that no European or other power could conquer the Japanese. This is a new tone from that of last week. The Russians do not now admit they were beaten at Tashihchiao but owing to a threatened attack from the east on one of their positions further north, they voluntarily evacuated Newchwang and Tashihchiao, burning their stores at both places.

(Later.)

Sixty Japanese have arrived to assist the Chinese in policing the place.

The looting yesterday which threatened to become widespread was confined to narrow limits, chiefly the deserted Russian offices,

The Russo-Chinese Bank is closed. Roubles are selling at 60 cents,

We learn on official authority that orders have been given by General Semba, commanding the Japanese troops in north China, not to allow any Japanese to enter Newchwang for the present ; and every care will also be taken to keep out undesirable foreigners of other nationalities. A special watch is being kept on the trains by the Japanese officials in Shanhaikuan and Kinchou.

Colonel Watanabe, the popular and able chief of the Japanese staff in Tientsin, left for Newchwang the this morning's train, accompained by one staff officer, in order to superintendent the new regime at the northern treaty port. He bears full instructions and powers with him ; and will doubtless become as popular in Newchwang as he has been here. The Colonel speaks French very well and has travelled much in Europe.

Mr. Arthur McGlue of the firm of Messrs. Bush Bros., Newchwang an American citizen and brother-in-law of Mr. Harry Bush, it will be remembered was ordered out of Newchwang by the Russian authorities some two months ago as being too pro-Japanese. He left Tientsin yesterday for the north having arranged satisfactorily several business matters with the Japanese high authorities.

THE HUNGHUTSES.

The "North China Daily News" states:—A North Chinchou letter states that there are now fighting the Russians, with all the animus of bloodthirsty feeling of revenge no less than 25,000, if not more natives of Manchuria, every man accoutred with modern weapons of precision and well provided with the necessary supply of ammunition, and what is of even greater importance led by brave and experienced chiefs and leaders, working under the advice of certain persons who are known to be possessed of the latest scientific knowledge in military matters. In spite of the reports emanating from Russian sources concerning encounters between Hunghutse and Cossacks (both parties be it known being well mounted and fine horsemen) which have always been portrayed as resulting in the defeat of the former by the latter, who are given out as having inflicted serious losses on the Hunghutse outlaws, at the rate of fifty of them slain to one Cossack 'slightly wounded,' a careful gathering together of facts and details of some eighteen of the most recent pitched battles shows that thirteen ended disastrously to the Russians who generally lost three times more in killed and wounded than the outlaws. Of the other five fights two of the Hunghutse defeats were due to superiority in the numbers of their enemies while the other three were proper defeats in straight charges made on them by the Cossacks. As no quarter is asked or given on either side one can well understand that the defeated party usually emerges in a decimated condition which is only possible by rapidity of flight, A word however as to one of the last mentioned defeats of the Hunghutse ; it is reported in North Chinchou that of the 400 Hunghutse, all told, who partook in one of these fights only twenty-nine including their leader, Yuan Wu, are now living to tell the tale. This shows what kind of a fight was "put up" by both Russian and native participants. It is further stated that the hearts of these Hunghutse are hot against the Muscovite, animated by the memory of burnt homesteads, aged parents and little children slain, outraged wives and sisters, and such-like barbarisms which have made the name of Cossack a terror to the unfortunate peoples of Central Asia, Upper Mongolia and the Manchurian provinces. One need not therefore entertain any feeling of wonderment to hear that the fight is invariably desperate.

The Hunghutse are outlaws in the strictest sense of the word, having been mostly driven from peaceful farms and sleepy village life by the ruthless swords and torches of the invader, to join the bands of such brigand chiefs as Tu Lihshan, Tien Yi-pen, Yuan Wu, Ku Mien, Feng Lin-ko and Han Pein-wai, men well-known throughout the three Manchurian provinces,

TRAMPING ROUND THE WORLD.

There has arrived in Bombay another of the fraternity of world tramps. This is Andrew Chromertz, a Hungarian, who started on his long walk on September 1st 1901 when he left his home in Turocz-Szt-Marton, Hungary. He is now making his way back there. When he began his travels he had 18 cents in his pocket and was accompanied by a Young Hungarian hound. The dog is still with him, and by sales of pictures of himself the 18 cents have been increased from time to time to enable him to feed and clothe himself. The most adventurous part of his tramp was in Manchuria, where, as he is just as tall or as short as an average Japanese, he was arrested by the Russians as a Japanese spy. His release was effected through the intervention of the American and British Consuls. He was in Port Arthur on the occasion of the first bombardment by the Japanese. Mr. Chromertz possesses a couple of books, one of which contains the consular and postal attestations regarding the places he has visited and the other contains the story of his travels written up to date. This he intends to publish on his return home. He wears a number of decorations given to him by various associations. Mr. Chromertz will appear this evening at the entertainment by the Anglo-American Troubadours in the Novelty Theatre.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

LORD ROBERTS.

A Visit to South Africa.

A MELANCHOLY MISSION.

LONDON, AUGUST 29.

Lord and Lady Roberts have sailed for the Cape to visit their son's grave.

QUICK-FIRING GUNS FOR INDIA.

An Aldershot telegram states that fifty quick-firing 18½ pounder guns and fittings have been ordered at Woolwich to be despatched to India with the utmost despatch.

The quick firing guns, which Reuter refers to as having been ordered at Woolwich for India, are merely part of a consignment for the re-arming of Indian Field Batteries for which provision was made in Sir Edward Law's last budget. The only urgency about their supply is to enable them to be completed and paid for before the close of the current official year, when in accordance with the existing Indian custom any unspent portion of the grant sanctioned for their purchase will lapse. The order sent home was for the re-armament of both Field and Horse batteries in India, and the number of guns requisite for this purpose is so large that it is, by no means, an easy matter to get them all completed and sent out before next April.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, AUGUST 29.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, with the English mails of the 19th instant, left here for Bombay at 7 a.m. yesterday.

LONDON, AUGUST 29.

The Bombay mails of 13th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

The following is the position of the County Championship table up-to-date :—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.	Per cent.
Lancashire	26	16	0	10	16	100·00
Yorkshire	27	9	2	16	7	63·63
Kent	19	10	4	5	6	42·85
Middlesex	18	9	4	5	5	38·46
Notts	20	7	4	9	3	27·27
Sussex	23	5	4	14	1	11·11
Leicestershire	19	6	5	8	1	09·09
Warwickshire	16	5	5	6	0	00·00
Gloucestershire	18	5	6	7	—1	—09·09
Derbyshire	18	5	8	5	—3	—23·07
Somerset	17	5	11	1	—6	—37·50
Surrey	26	5	12	9	—7	—41·17
Worcestershire	18	3	8	7	—5	—45·45
Essex	20	3	10	7	—7	—53·84
Hampshire	17	2	12	3	—10	—71·42

EUROPEANS AND NATIVE MAGISTRATES.

GOVERNMENT'S REPLY TO A PROTEST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 29.

On May last, a Council of the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association addressed the Government of Bengal in reference to the case of Mr. G. Sims of Monghyr who had claimed that as a European British subject he could not be tried by a native Magistrate. Upon the Deputy Magistrate's deciding that there was nothing to prevent the case from being tried in his Court, Mr. Sims appealed to the District Magistrate who upheld the Deputy Magistrate's view. Mr. Sims then made an application to the High Court which was dismissed. In the letter to the Bengal Government above referred to, the Council of the Defence Association argued that the decision involved a drastic change in the view of the law hitherto adopted by the Government of India and they begged that considering the importance of the matter to European British subjects, the case might be reconsidered by the local Government.

In a letter dated the 9th instant the Bengal Government replied as follows :—"After perusing the records of the case the Lieutenant Governor sees no need on the merits of this case, for taking any action. The order of the native Deputy Magistrate was upheld not only by the District Magistrate, but also by the High Court. There is no reason to doubt for a moment that it was a just and proper order, nor is there any reason for pressing for immediate consideration of the general question of law raised in this case. The Lieutenant Governor has ascertained that no case of imprisonment of a European in connection with such an order for the preservation of the public peace has occurred. While, therefore, his Honor has thought it right to submit the views of your Association to the Government of India for consideration at any suitable opportunity, he has not asked that question to be immediately raised.

THE BENGAL AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION.

THE OPENING MEET.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 29.

Several members of the Bengal Automobile Association had their inaugural meet and run yesterday morning. Eleven cars and four motor bicycles put in an appearance. The run was to Tittaghur, fourteen miles from Calcutta, but a stop was made en route at Emerald Bower, the residence of the Maharaja Jotindra Mohan Tagore, who entertained the party to chota hazri. After breakfast with Mr. Birkmyre at the Kennison Jute Mill, Tittaghur, the party returned to Calcutta. There is considerable enthusiasm about these motor runs here and others are being arranged.

ACCIDENT ON THE KOLAR GOLD FIELDS.

A EUROPEAN MINER KILLED.

BOWRINGPET, AUGUST 29.

John Collins, a European miner of the Mysore Mine, who came out a few months ago, met with a very sad death while working underground in McTaggart's shaft. An accident befell the skip which ran down and falling on the man killed him instantaneously, smashing his head and legs. The Mines Department are holding an enquiry into the matter.

THE DALAI LAMA'S FLIGHT.

PROGRESS OF NEGOTIATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GYANGTSE AUGUST 28.

Owing to the flight of the Dalai Lama and the abandonment of his capital at this critical juncture, it is open to doubt whether he will maintain his influence and sovereignty over his subjects.

He is a man of strong character, who has estranged from himself a large section of the upper classes, both ecclesiastical and official, owing to his wayward and headstrong disposition. He is constantly deposing his ministers and is intolerant of their advice in State affairs.

His close intimacy with Dorjieff and the latter's ascendency over him are now proved beyond a doubt. His inclination towards a rapprochement with Russia is not shared by his Councillors, but is rather a matter of personal ambition, the lamas theselves being anxious to preserve the traditional policy of exclusion.

The feeling against the Dalai Lama is so strong that, if a government by council were formed in his absence, it is doubtful if he would be able to raise a party powerful enough to cancel the decisions of the Council.

Colonel Younghusband has not yet received a reply from the National Assembly, but it is believed they are prepared to accept all the terms except the indemnity, the amount of which they declare they are unable to raise.

A proclamation has been posted up in Lhassa, warning people not to molest the British so long as they behave themselves. The wording is typical of the unconscious arrogance of the Tibetans.

The first convoy from Gyantse arrived to-day. Three Tibetans, a native driver and ten mules were drowned while crossing the ferry on the Sangpo.

An expert geological survey has proved that the report that coal is to be found in these valleys is quite unfounded.

Two feet of snow fell on Karola on the morning of the 9th, and a descending avalanche nearly destroyed a portion of the Yak Corps.

SIMLA, AUGUST 29.

A telegram from General Macdonald, dated Lhassa, August 24th, 11 a.m., states :—

I sent a reconnoitring party to the other side of the river on 22nd, who visited the arsenal which was deserted, but certain amount of hand machinery for boring rifles and manufacturing cartridges with tools for same were left, also a large number of partially made breech blocks, bayonets and cartridges.

An accident occurred at Chaksam ferry in which one driver, three Tibetan boatmen and ten mules were drowned owing to the swamping of one of the large boats. The Attock boatmen in Berthon boats behaved well and saved a large boat with the remainder of the passengers.

A convoy arrived from Chaksam ferry on the 23rd with about one thousand maunds of supplies.

All is reported quiet at posts this side of Gyantse.

Two feet of snow is reported on Karola on the 9th. The weather is very unsettled and rain here has reduced the temperature at nights.

A NEW HAZARA BATTALION TO BE RAISED.

SIMLA, AUGUST 29.

An Indian Army Order notifies that with the Secretary of State's approval, Governor-General-in-Council is pleased to sanction the raising of a Battalion of Indian Infantry to be designated 106th Hazara Pioneers. It will be raised at once at Quetta where it will be stationed for the present. It will be composed of eight companies of Hazaras. Its uniform will be khaki serge with red trousers, its arms and equipment same as for other Pioneer battalions. Native officers, non-commissioned officers and a nucleus of sepoys, up to a total of 134 trained men of all ranks, namely two native officers, five havildars, five naiks, five lance naiks, and fifty sepoys from each regiment will be drawn from 124th and 126th Baluchistan regiments in equal proportions. Transfers may also be accepted from any other Corps in which the Hazaras may be serving. The establishment of the battalion which will be of 912 Hazaras of all ranks, will be completed by enlistment of recruits. Recruiting will be carried out regimentally, three British officers including a medical officer may be detached at a time on recruiting duty until the battalion is up to the strength. British officers of the regiment will be required to qualify in Pushtu.

The usual advance of Rs. 10,000 is sanctioned to assist the organization of regimental funds. Subsidiary orders will be issued by the Lieutenant-General, Commanding the forces, Bombay.

THE ILLNESS OF LADY ELLES.

SIMLA, AUGUST 29.

Lady Elles, who is very ill here, has not been going on as well as her numerous friends could wish, having had a relapse during the past few days, but there is this morning a slight change for the better.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Second Lieutenant H. De B. Edwards, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, is permitted to resign his Commission.

Captain Platt, 1st Gloucesters, has been appointed Adjutant of the 4th Battalion of that regiment.

Lieutenant Breslin, 4th Hussars, has been selected for duty under the Foreign Office in Somaliland.

Captain Crooke, 2nd Suffolks, has been appointed Adjutant of the 2nd Volunteer Battalion of that regiment.

Lieutenant Logan, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, is permitted to resign his Commission.

WEDDING AT TRAVANCORE.

MADRAS, AUGUST. 29.

Mr. L. M. Knight of Travancore, chairman of the United Planters' Association, was married on Saturday last very quietly at Yercaud to Baroness von Rosenburg, widow of the late Baron von Rosenberg and daughter of Mr. J. D. B. Gribble I. C. S., retired.

THE ANGLO AMERICAN TROUBADOURS.

THE farewell appearance of the Anglo American Troubadours takes place at the Novelty Theatre to-night. A very long programme has been arranged as will be seen by the advertisement appearing on our second page, and as the performance takes the shape of a "Benefit" to Mr. Cecil Gray, the Troubadours' Manager, a number of our best known amateurs have promised so assist. The box plan is at Messrs. Seymour Dove and Co's, and judging by the way it has filled during the past few days, a large audience is assured.

POONA JUNIOR POLO TOURNAMENT.

SEMI-FINALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 29.

The semi-final ties in connection with the Poona Junior Polo Tournament were played this afternoon. The attendance was very large, their Excellencies Lord and Lady Lamington also being present. The first game was between the 33rd Light Cavalry "B" team and the Royal Artillery. The Cavalry had simply a walk over. They had better animals and their combination was good. The Royal Artillery were represented by Mr. Boase Mr. Gwymme, Major England, and Major Strange (Back) and the 33rd Cavalry "B," team by Capt Young, Mr. Anderson, Capt Benn, and Duffedar Fazadali (Back).

The first period opened with a hot tussle and two gallops, the ball being rushed from end to end. Anderson eventually got possession of the ball and drove it near the Gunners' territory where Benn put it through the flags. After this Anderson scored another goal.

The second period began with some loose play and the ball was kept near the Cavalry end till Young fetched a goal.

In the third period the Gunners showed up and Major Strange put in the first goal to their side. Strange got possession of the ball where Gwymme came up and scored another goal, and afterwards a sub was added.

The fourth period was scarcely in progress when Fazadali carried the ball to the Gunners' goal and Anderson scored. After some shuffling Anderson scored again. Another goal was made by Young within a short period, three goals thus being added. Fazadali made a brilliant run and sent a hot shot.

The concluding period was a short one. Benn scored for the Cavalry side. The Cavalry thus won this match.

Score :—

33rd Light Cavalry "B" ... 8 goals
Royal Artillery.................. 2 goals 1 sub.

The second game was between the 33rd Cavalry "A" team and the 93rd Highlanders. The 33rd Cavalry were composed of Capt Hopwood, Mr. Passy, Capt Anderson and Major Edwards (back) and the 93rd Highlanders of Messrs. Stewart, Kennedy, Herbert, and Cheape (back). The umpires were Col Kettlewell and Major England.

When the ball was thrown in, Kennedy after a hot shot scored a subsidiary. Beyond this nothing was scored.

The second period opened with brilliant play. The Highlanders' goal was in danger. Cheape saved a hot one afterwards they got a goal. Anderson after a hard struggle got possession of the ball and scored a goal.

In third period some good work was put through. Passy drove the ball behind the Highlanders' flags. Nothing however came out. The Highlanders knocked a subsidiary.

In the foruth period the Highlanders scored a sub.

The fifth period was a blank one. The Cavalry won. Score :—

33rd Cavalry "A" .... 2 goals.
93rd Highlanders .... 1 goal 4 subs.

The finals now lie between the 33rd Cavalry "A" and "B," teams and will be played on Wednesday next.

THE CIVIL SERVICE BALL AT POONA.

The members of the Bombay Civil Service gave their annual ball at the Gymkhana Club to-day which was beautifully decorated with flags and evergreens.

The compound was nicely lighted up, the verandah, hall and supper rooms were also decorated with effectively arranged green and white hangings. The centre hall was lighted with electricity. The setting out arrangement was good. Unfortunately there was no rain, not even a drop though the sky was cloudy. The guests began to arrive shortly after 8-30 and were received at entrance by the committee of management. More than 300 persons were present. At 10 o'clock their Excellencies Lord and Lady Lamington drove up, the band playing the National Anthem. The ball was then opened with great sprit and dancing was kept up till the small hours of the morning.

CRICKET AT POONA.

POONA GYMKHANA vs, ELPHINSTONE C. C.

The annual cricket match between the Poona Gymkhana and the Elphinstone cricket club commenced to-day. The visitors batted first and scored 163, Dubash and Muchliwala made a good stand, but the others made poor show. The Poona Gymkhana made 113 runs all out, Messrs. Hartley and Campbell both making a good stand. The following are the scores :—

ELPHINSTONE C. C.

First Innings.

H Belgaumwalla, b Pogson	0
S B Mistry, c Pogson, b Elliot	8
M Sanjana, b Pogson	0
M Dubash, b Umfreville	63
P H Davur, b Elliott	0
J Elchidana, c Pogson, b Elliott	2
K A Irani, c Carroll, b Elliott	0
M D Umrigar, c and b Hartley	21
R P Master, b Pogson	0
J Machliwala, not out	45
J N Oomrigar, b Carroll	0
Extras	21
Total	163

POONA GYMKHANA.

First Innings.

Mr Carroll, c and b Davur	10
Mr Thuborn, c Master, b Davur	5
Honorable Butler, b Davur	4
Mr Pogson, b J Umrigar	3
Captain Umfreville, c Belgaumwala, b J Umrigar	0
Mr Campbell, l-b-w b J Umrigar	30
Mr Hartley, b J Umrigar	41
Mr Thew, b J Umrigar	1
Mr White, st Machliwalla, b Davur	11
Mr Curtis l-b-w, b Davur	1
Mr Elliott, not out	3
Extras	4
Total	113

NAGPUR NOTES.

THE doom of Kamptee has been sealed and the British troops now stationed there will be shortly removed to Jubbulpore and other stations, writes our Nagpur correspondent.

Two persons suffering from plague came into Nagpur from Umrer last week and died of the disease at Sitabaldi.

A few deaths from cholera occurred in the Itwari at Nagpur during the current week.

The Lord Bishop of the Central Province assisted by the Revd. F. M. Martin, the Chaplain of Nagpur, and the Revd. C. P. Anketell of the English Church Mission, held a Confirmation Service in All Saints Church on Wednesday evening, the 24th instant. His Lordship delivered a short and earnest address in which he explained what "Confirmation" meant. Two candidates, who, were prepared by the Reverends Y. W. Martin and C. P. Anketell were presented and were confirmed by the Bishop. The service concluded with the singing of hymn No. 271 "O Jesus, I have promised to serve, Thee to the end." After which the Bishop pronounced the Benediction.

The absence of rain is very sorely felt and the anxiety is increasing daily. Famine Relief Works are being organised on a very large scale. For want of moisture in the soil, the young crops which were thriving well, are withering away.

The Local Government are acquiring in the Civil Station any amount of land and bungalows owned by private persons with the view of enlarging the public offices, and bungalows for public officers. It is rumoured that Government has made an excellent offer to the Roman Catholic Vicar-General to purchase the local seminary with its extensive land on the hill. It is said to be for the use of the Garrison-Battery that is to be located there, to man the Sitabaldi fort. How far the rumour is true, one cannot say. The prestige of Nagpur is certainly being lowered everyday by the removal of the Head-quarters of the B. N. Ry. to Calcutta and now by the removal of the Workshop to Karakpore. When this is accomplished, the Nagpur Workshops of the B.N.Ry. will have a desolate appearance. The string Band that discourses sweet music at the B.N.R. Bandstand will be very much missed. The fine Institute will also be closed. In fact everything of the B. N. Ry. will have a dismal appearance and the loss of Nagpur will be the gain of Karakpore.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

British Trade Returns.

THE COTTON POSITION.

NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANIES.

LONDON, AUGUST 12.

IT is a little remarkable and indeed distinctly disappointing to receive, just at the time when we are being privately told that there has been a very marked increase of trade orders lately, accounts from the Board of Trade showing a decided contraction on both sides of our overseas trade during July. There is, however, nothing necessarily inconsistent in the two statements. The orders recently given will of course affect the statistics of coming months rather than those of the month now under review, and it may well be that they have been directly stimulated by the very conditions revealed in the Board of Trade Returns for July. The favourite explanation of the alleged pressure to buy—so far at least as the business of the Manchester Exchange goes—is the lowness of stocks and the slackness of trade for some time past. Merchants, it is said, have been compelled to provide for the future ; in other words, to take steps towards the replenishment of their holdings in the various markets beyond the seas in anticipation of future regular requirements. We must assume that they find present conditions favourable for securing such future shipments.

Meanwhile the declared value of the imports during July shows a decrease of £4,696,719 as against July last year, and a decrease of £3,130,359 as against July, 1902. The declared value of the re-exports of foreign and colonial merchandise shows a decrease of £371,804 as against July, 1903, and a decrease of £740,815 as against July, 1902. Finally, the declared value of our exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures shows a decrease of £1,091,963 as against July last year, with a decrease of £1,245,588 as against July, 1902. We need not attach much importance to the difference in the number of Sundays in the respective months, July this year having, for instance, a working day less than the corresponding month in either of the two preceding years. If there existed a strong tendency either way it would manifest itself in spite of a day more or less in the month. July we may take as an uncertain month. It is more or less under holiday influences, and in this year we may take it that these influences have been stronger owing to the tempting character of the weather. The stimulus to preparations for future shipments given by the price prospects last autumn appears to have about spent itself before July was reached, and the new movement for future supplies is developing subsequently to July. As a whole, however, the year is still holding its own. The imports for the seven months show an increase of £6,806,491 as against the corresponding period of 1903, and £6,102,479 as against 1902. The re-exports show increases of £643,333 and £3,503,348 respectively, and the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures increases of £502,079 and £7,495,505 respectively. Moreover, there seems at present, taking into account the good crop reports and the recent reports of greater activity in contracts for future supplies, a reasonable prospect that this general tendency of the figures for the year will be maintained.

Messrs. Neill Brothers in their circular dated August 9 point out that the port receipts during the last five weeks have been about 60,000 bales, against 26,000 last year. A comparison of stocks with those of last year provokes the comment that early receipts of the new crop will be necessary to prevent the danger of manipulation at the fag end of the season, and even without this the possibility of a natural corner is suggested. The following passage will be interesting to the advocates of organised short time :—It may be said with truth that during season both producers and consumers have been able to learn for themselves, and to teach their opponents, a valuable lesson at the expense of the middlemen and speculators. Spinners have learned that the South is now rich enough to take its own time to a great extent in selling its cotton, while by their resolute tactics in reducing consumption in the latter half of the season they have taught speculators that an advantage unduly pressed can be resisted and turned into a defeat. A year ago anyone stating that the spinners of the world could keep their takings down to 10,000,000 bales would have been scouted, and even four months ago we were disbelieved when we showed its possibility ; but now it is evident to all men. Messrs. Neill quote various favourable crop reports, but they utter the usual judicious warnings about the uncertainties of estimates based on a July condition.

A very lively cotton circular is issued by Mr. V. Degener-Boning, of Frankfort, and after some compliments to Mr. Sully he proceeds to describe Mr. Price as the bad genius of the piece. However, a perfectly safe way of making use of Mr. Price's misdirections is suggested simply to act quite contrary to them. But the odd thing is, Mr. Degener-Boning assures us that by doing so he generally bought and sold in exact coincidence with Mr. Price. Messrs. Neill Brothers in their circular mention their information that German spinners and manufacturers are well under contract to the end of this year, and Mr. Degener-Boning suggests that in Germany as elsewhere the brilliant crop reports have created a considerable short interest.

Notwithstanding the contraction of trade generally shown by the Board of Trade figures for July the remarkable increase in the declared value of our exports of textile machinery of British manufacture continued. The figures of value to each market or group for the month named this year and in the two preceding years are appended :—

	1902.	1903.	1904.
	£	£	£
Russia	55,792	42,036	38,155
Germany	43,336	53,083	95,901
Holland	12,982	13,576	8,740
France	60,973	56,468	51,656
Other countries in Europe	88,197	113,080	94,472
China, including Hong Kong	2,073	2,060	194
Japan	5,745	5,022	2,099
United States of America	44,318	43,503	31,109
Countries in South America	10,273	22,502	16,224
British South Africa	11,514	1,581	1,837
British East Indies	61,350	65,858	103,221
Australia	1,171	403	895
Other countries	26,160	17,590	33,137
Total	£424,484	£436,792	£480,640

The German buying continues on an enlarged scale, but the rest of Europe seems to be slackening in its renewals or extensions. The United States show diminished requirements, and there is also, seemingly, a tendency to cessation of imports in South America. India appears to be vigorously maintaining her textile mill industries.

It is satisfactory to note the distinctly hopeful tone of Sir George Armytage's speech at the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company's half yearly meeting. The Company has suffered from the state of the cotton market, the short-time movement, and the restricted spending capacity of the Lancashire public, but it is satisfactory to find that a steady policy of improving the line has been pursued, and as the Chairman remarked, in spite of bad times, the condition and efficiency of the line, buildings, and rolling stock were never better than to-day. The Company is fully prepared for the increased traffic which is sure to come sooner or later. Encouraging, also, is the unmistakable evidence of a progressive spirit in the management of the line. As pioneers in what may be termed the heavy electric railway traffic, as distinguished from the lighter traffic on other lines, the Lancashire and Yorkshire have had much to learn, and are not yet in a position to compare the results given by electricity and steam, but the Southport line is steadily approaching the point of full working order, and it cannot be long before this is arrived at. As this section of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway is reputed to be one of the best as regards both passenger traffic and profit, the management have done wisely in making every effort to keep it well up to all modern requirements. Another satisfactory feature is the policy of cultivating long-distance traffic, as, for example, to Newcastle, York, Scarborough, Hull, Harwich, and Cromer, which is carried on by good express services with excellent coaching stock. The Drogheda steamship service already inaugurated, and the recently acquired powers for Continental steamship services from Goole bid fair to bring an increased goods traffic, and it is not likely that the Company will through any fault of its own allow the Fleetwood traffic to suffer materially through the coming competition of Heysham. The other Manchester line, the Great Central whose shareholders also met this week, is to be congratulated upon having brought another of its preference stocks (the 1879 5 per cent. stock) into the dividend-earning category in the first half of the year, and upon the various evidences of efficient management which have recently been afforded.

The very marked tendency to decrease in the exports from the United States of paraffin-wax is a feature of the mineral oil trade which will be of interest to shareholders in Scottish companies. It appears probable that last year the American export trade in wax reached its maximum, with a quantity something over 100,000 short tons. This year, even on the supposition that the average hitherto maintained will be kept up, the total shipments will not exceed 90,000 tons, and may fall very far below this quantity. The failure to find any large new supplies of the higher grades of crude petroleum—the grades rich in wax—necessarily affects the American supply. At the same time there is little doubt that the demands of the world for paraffin-wax are increasing, and this, combined with the probability that American cannot compete so effectually for the trade, gives promise of better prices for Scottish producers. If this promise be fulfilled the companies north of the Tweed will have a chance of making a reasonable profit on the shale industry, even should they not be able to obtain more favourable rates when renewing the autumnal contracts for illuminating oil. The chances in this direction depend a good deal upon the course of the dispute between the European and Transatlantic oil companies.

The respective merits of British and American sugar-mill machinery were the subject of a note in this column yesterday. In this connection we learn that in regard to cotton gins the British Cotton-growing Association, after experience of both American and English machines, has found the latter much the more satisfactory in construction and workmanship. Hitherto most of the English-made gins have been of the roller type, whereas the Americans favour the saw gin. The roller gin is undoubtedly better for long-staple cotton, such as Sea Island, but although it is also used almost exclusively in ginning the short staple cotton, grown in India the Association has found the "saw" type of gin better for most of the colonial growths. Accordingly arrangements have lately been made with certain firms of machinists in Lancashire to construct gins of this type for the Association.

The results of the working of 45 representative Indian tea companies for the year 1903 are set forth and analysed in the annual statistical table prepared by Mr. George Seton, of 120, Bishopsgate-street Within, London. The share and debenture capital of these companies amounts to over 10,230,000, and the total area planted by them is 196,018 acres. The crop realised last year was 88,575,365lb., or 452lb. per acre of mature plants. The total expenses of the 45 companies averaged 5·94d. per lb. of tea; the average receipts work out at 7·46d. per lb, leaving a profit of 1·52d. per lb. Comparing the results with those for the preceding year, we find that whilst the average gross price realised by the tea was about the same as before, there was a reduction of about 1-4d. per lb. in the average cost of production and a corresponding increase in the margin of profit. The increase in the total profit on capital was 1 3-8 per cent; there was an increase of about 1-2 per cent. in the average return made to the holders of the securities of the companies, and there was also a perceptible increase in the amount carried to reserve. These excellent results were due mainly to the substantially increased crop—a gain of 32lb. per acre on the yield in 1902. There are altogether about 100 Indian and 70 Ceylon tea companies registered in this country, with an aggregate capital of £19,000,000.

HAMMERS AND EGGS.

I have seen hammers, weighing many tons each and operated by steam that would crack an egg without crushing it and yet at one blow smash a lump of iron as big as your head as flat and thin as this sheet of paper. There are several such hammers at Essen, in Prussia, where the German Emperor's big guns are made, and at Armstrong's foundry, by the river Tyne, in England.

I have looked at these hammers with admiration and awe. They are things to take one's hat off to. Oh, to have the power of a thunderbolt combined with muscular control that would enable me to take a moth between my thumb and finger without brushing the flour from its wings! And health, too, of course, health which should never, since I began to breathe, have been modified by an ache, a weakness or any physical suggestion that this condition would ever end.

But there! if wishes were horses beggars might ride.

Whether the Creator so intended it I cannot say, but every human life falls short of the ideal.

Here is an extract from a letter written by Mrs. H. C. Oosthuizen, who lives at Stand 875, Richt Street Burghersdorp, Transvaal, on April 14 of this year, 1904, in which she tells you exactly how she suffered and what the chief symptoms were. If you are suffering from pains in the stomach, or kidneys or from rheumatism, or have any of the symptoms she describes, it would be well for you to act on the recommendation she gives when she tells you what occured her. She says: "For nearly fifteen years suffered from kidney complaint. I was hardly ever free from rheumatism, pains and backache, I became so ill at last that while in the Women's Camp at Bloemfontein, during the war I was taken into hospital and there remained for over two months. The treatment given me by the hospital doctors gave temporary relief and I was discharged from hospital. The rough conditions under which we were living at the time away from all home comforts did not tend toward building up my already shattered state of health. Having some friends in the camp who had been cured by mother Seigel's Syrup, I visited them and from them heard the wonders of that remedy. I purchased two bottles and began to feel my health improve. I continued using the Syrup until I was completely cured.

There is no mistaking that story—it is a plain and simple one, But perhaps you would like to know more about the wonderful curative effects of this remarkable medicine in another case—this time the patient being a man. If so, read the accompanying extract from a letter written on March 27th. this same year, 1904 by Mr. X. Norodien, of the Malay Location. Johannesburg, He says: "For nine years I suffered from severe pains in the vicinity of the kidneys, lost my appetite completely, and could only take milk and beef tea; any thing more substantial would not remain in the stomach, I became so ill that I was forced to take to my bed. A doctor treated me for almost two months, but without success. On arriving at Cape Town at the outbreak of hostilities, a Malay friend told me of the wonderful qualities of Mother Seigel's Syrup. One bottle relieved me and now I am never without a bottle in my house."

Only one bottle, he says, cured him, but he has such confidence in the remedy that he keeps it always handy. He can eat and enjoy and digest his food now. Without fire, no heat. Without digested food, no strength. That's Nature's law. Relief and cure for digestive disorders reside in Mother Seigel's Syrup, Cases on which excellent doctors have looked in despair are daily cured by it, and it is constantly adding to the working strength and happiness of the world.

THE "China Mail" (Hongkong) states:—At the Magistracy, on August 12, before Mr. J. H. Kemp, the case was concluded in which the Bombay Police proceeded against a Parsee barrister named Shapurji Cowasji Sanjana on a charge of forgery of a will. The defendant was committed for trial at Bombay, being ordered to be detained in Hongkong for 15 days, prior to being handed over to the Bombay Authorities, during which time the prisoner is at liberty to appeal against the Magistrate's decision.

JAMNAGAR GYMKHANA AND POLO CLUB TOURNAMENTS.

A STRANGER at the Khambalia Gate on Monday evening, writes a correspondent, would have wondered where all the people were going to, for Jamnagar was astir early in the afternoon and all tended in one direction. He need not remain in doubt long however, for, on following the stream he would find beyond the New Central Jail a large stretch of ground level like a billiard table, well rolled and kept in perfect order. On the side furthest from the main road tents and a great show of bunting, for the tents and inclosure were all adorned with flags. It was the Jamnagar Polo Ground.

There was a large gathering, for not only was the enclosure crowded, but groups of people sat all along the road, and even the ridge behind the enclosure and tents was crowded, showing the keen interest the people take in the game and also to see their Maharaja play the game of which he is so fond, for really Jam Shri Jassaji is one of the keenest players I have ever seen—in fact if he were asked what game he liked best, I am sure he would say I like no game better than polo—except perhaps—polo.

On entering the enclosure one was struck with the neatness and orderliness of all the arrangements.

On looking over the programme, I find that it is a three seasons' Polo tournament of the Jamnagar Gymkhana and Polo Club for which H. H. the Jamsaheb has given a challenge cup valued at Rs. 200 and that we were there Monday evening to witness the teams competing for the 2nd time. The first contest, on looking over the Club papers, I find was pulled off on the 18th and 20th of June last and H. H. the Jamsaheb and his team were the victors.

I was, by the Honorary Secretary, who by the by is the Jamsaheb, accorded a seat at the stewards' table where the time-keeper and markers were doing their work. At 4-30 I heard one of the stewards, shout "Mount Bajao." and punctually at 4.45 "G. Bajao" presumably for the play to begin, for punctually to the minute the ball was taken up and play began. I watched these busy bodies for some time with their stop watches—adding seconds, minutes over time etc. etc., until all the the figures became too puzzling to me. I gave up trying to gain an insight into the intricate system of Polo arithmetic and simply sat watching the players which was really much better fun. So as I said before, the play began punctually at 4-45 and the teams competing were as follows:—Jamnagar Polo Team No. II, Duffedar Vakhtaji No. 1, K. S. Merubha No. 2, Duffedar Kanji Vella No. 3, Duffedar Lakhaji—back—all Imperial Lancer men except the Captain, Kumar Shri Merubha., vs. The Jamnagar I. S. L. Troops rising officers' team—Jamadar Jinabhai No. 1, Mansinh No. 2, Jassaji (Jockey) No. 3, Commandant Kripasing—back. Kumar Shri Merubha's team won by a very one-sided contest as Commandant Khripasing was no match for them. But with all that I must say they struggled with great pluck to the very end. Commandant Kripasing showed up well, although not a hard rider he prolonged the struggle, pluckily saving two goals which were all but made. But his was a forlorn hope for Merubha and his team were too strong and easily scored 5 goals and 4 subs. to nil. The next teams were more equally matched. The game was much faster and showed some good play. The teams were Jam Polo Team No. I composed entirely of Lancers' men captained by the energetic Hon. Secy. of the J. G. and Polo Club H. H. Jam Saheb. Raisaldar Sodha Shri Ramsinhji No. 1, Drill Duffedar Madarsi No. 2, H. H. Jam Saheb (Captain) No. 3, Rough Rider Vossaji—back—vs J. P. Team No. III captained by J. S. Mansingji. Sidi Mamad Nathu No. 1, J S Mansinji No. 2, Daffedar Nurmahomed No. 3. Trumpeter Kharim—back. Jam Saheb showed splendid form all through and was quite on the spot and made some very good drives; but with all that in the 1st chukker he only scored 1 sub. But by the time the 4th chukker was played, the game stood at 4 goals 2 sub. to 2 goals. And to show how keen J. P. T. No. III struggled for the victory the scoring sheet remained blank for the rest of the chukker, thus giving Jam Saheb and his team the game. The Captain of Polo Team No. III unfortunately had just recovered from an attack of fever, otherwise the struggle would have been much harder, and brilliant play exhibited, for J. S. Mansingji is the spirit of his team—but all the same it was easy to see they could not have beaten the combined good play of team No. I.

On Wednesday evening of 10th August we saw the same crowd going in the same direction; but there was no question even to the stranger at the Gate, as to their object for they were now going to see the finals played out and as when Greek meets Greek, then comes the Tug of War. An interesting game was expected and the crowd were even more eager than before.

Punctually at 5 p. m. "G. Bajao" (I found it was sound G.) was shouted by the steward, and away swung the sticks and click click, came across the field as each time the ball was struck—it was a very hard fought chukker, for the contending parties were fairly well matched. The first chukker finished with K. S. Merubha making a subsidiary. The second chukker was a most exciting one and ended in a victory for H. H's. team by 2 goals to nil. When 3 chukkers were played the score stood at at 3 goals to 1 goal 2 subs. After this K. S. Merubha's Team only scored 1 sub. to Team No. I's. 1 goal, thus ending the game in favor of Team No. I with 4 goals to 1 goal and 3 subsidiaries.

Although the finals was very exciting and there was a great deal of fast playing, yet H. H. Jamsaheb did not play in his usual style, and luck was against K. S. Merubha's Team entirely, for they four times just at the point of making, missed their goals.

Kumar Shri Merubha A. D. C. to H. H. the Jamsaheb was 'At Home' to the guests and members of the Club on the first evening, and H.H. Jamsaheb on the last evening. The State Band discoursed sweet music in the intervals, and altogether we had a most enjoyable time of it.

Captain Savile umpired throughout, H. H. Jamsaheb and J. S. Mansingji as the other umpires, doing the duties between them.

The evening finished with Mrs. Savile presenting four small cups to the members of the winning team.

The Honorary Secretary is to be congratulated on the thoughtful laying out of all the details of the tournament which, without hitch from start to finish, ended so successfully.

BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

The following correspondence is published:—

Government letter to the Principal, Sir J. J. School of Art, and the Honorary Secretary Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, dated the 4th August:—"In forwarding herewith for your information a copy of Government Resolution No. 4031 of this this date and accompaniments, I am directed to enquire what contributions you propose to make to the Exhibition referred to. I am to request that your proposal may be accompanied with an estimate of the cost involved." Government memorandum thereon No. 4046, dated the 4th August states:—"Copy forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction for information." Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 4713, dated the 12th August:—"With reference to your No. 4046 of August 4th, I have the honour to ask whether I am at liberty to communicate with the Managers of Technical and Industrial Schools generally, with a view to their contributing exhibits at the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition to be held in Bombay. In case they wish to exhibit, I should be glad to know whether Government are prepared to pay the cost of the transit of the exhibits. I notice that apparently this is the case as regards the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, which is an aided Institution."

Resolution.—The Director of Public Instruction should be informed that Government would like suitable exhibits sent from all Industrial and Technical Schools in this Presidency, and that he should submit at an early date an estimate of the cost of sending such articles and returning them and of incidental expenses connected with their arrangement, &c., in the Exhibition.

THE COUNTRY ROUND LIAO-YANG.

AN INTERESTING DESCRIPTION.

In view of the impending conflict at Liao-yang, the following description of the surrounding country, printed by the "Times," deserves careful study:—

Leaving the ancient city of Liao-yang early one June morning by the east gate, we found ourselves on the banks of the Tai-tse River, which is here about 200 to 250 yards wide and flows between two high banks, a swift clear stream at that time. We turned south by east, with the city wall on our right. The walls of Liao-yang are in splendid order, with the outer face of well-burned large bricks and the inner of stone; the space between is filled in with a rough mud and stone concrete. The walls are about 15ft. thick at the top, on which runs a paved way protected on the outside by parapets. The walls are about 13 miles in circumference. The interior is largely given up to vegetable and fruit gardens but there is a thriving busy population of some 60,000 or 70,000 four-fifths of whom are Chinese and the remainder Manchus. The Russian settlement was situated in the opposite or north-west corner of the city, under the great White Pagoda. Once outside the city, we found that our way was near the river, bending somewhat northwards, through a small suburb, and thence through many yards filled with lumber from the numerous rafts. We were told, however, that the quantity of this had lately decreased owing to the great demands for railway and building materials. To the south lay a lovely plain of yellowish loess-like soil, all under good cultivation, beyond which to the south-west towered the huge head or skull mountains called Shou Shan, distant some four or five miles from the south-west corner of the city, and rising steeply some thousand feet from the plain and connected with the eastern mountains, by a chain of lower hills. This position is famous as "The Great Defence, which the Chinese fondly believe deterred the Japanese from advancing on Liao-yang and the more sacred city of Mukden ten years ago. North-west across the river we saw a sandy waste and a creek making a large semi-circle and rejoining the Tai-tse lower down, beyond the sandbanks, by the rolling plain immensely rich with its kaoliang, tall millet, and other corn land, while to our north was the railway embankment with a train going north by east to Siberia. East of the railway embankment, and distant about two miles, rose a sloping hill, with the ruins of an old Korean city of which only the outlines and remains of the walls were visible. North of this were some low limestone hills, distant some ten miles, were the smoke of the Russian coalmine could be discerned. Two miles from Liao-yang the river turned north-east, and our road east by south, through some bad mud holes, as there had been a few hours' heavy rain. On either hand were rolling cornfields, with clumps of trees sheltering villages or family graves. Eight miles from the city we entered a wide valley with hills gently sloping to about 200ft. and then rising rapidly to about 500ft. above the valley. The lower parts were more or less cultivated with maize, cotton, beans, and small millet. The higher portions were covered with coarse grass. Here and there small herds of village cattle and one or two flocks of goats and sheep with numerous black bristly pigs were feeding happily together. We now found that a road struck off to our left and went northwards to join the Mukden road, but our carters told us that usually they preferred the longer route, which is the one we had followed when coming from Mukden. Winding up this valley, we came to a village 12 miles from the city, where we were urged to remain the night, although it was yet early, as there was no inn for several miles and the pass was rough and only to be approached from the west by a heavy climb.

Next morning we climbed up the valley to its head, and thence zigzagged up a fairly good but rough road to the top of the Ta-kao-ling (great high pass)—a ridge some 1,000 ft. above the plain connecting two higher hills. These hills were gras-scovered, were not bare rock, and seemed to stretch irregularly for many miles. The top of the road goes through a deep cutting, worn in the course of ages by traffic and the elements. One wondered, in the event of any Army attempting to cross the Mo-tien-ling, as the Japanese were expected to do in 1894, how it could ever fight its way over this ridge, so splendid are the Artillery possession afforded by either flank. The approach from the east lay through an open and very deep valley. I asked the carters if the branch of the Tai-tse, which we should strike later, had no road way. They said it had, but it was through a rough boulder valley, with a fortuous river, and many high cliffs, and was not used, unless in winter, when the frozen river way was possible and besides the detour was much further. We climbed down into the valley, and round between hills to a little place called Kao-cheng-tzu—on every hand were rolling billowy hills, with volcanic peaks rising to the southward, on which was brushwood—over a law ridge, cut in all directions by water-courses, and thence down into a grand valley, with large side valleys radiating from a centre like a star-fish. In this centre, between wild over-hanging cliffs was the little Mandarin rest house—with a few small shops—the village of Teng-ho-yen. There are several streams here, which unite and form the Tang ho, the tributary of the Tai-tse, already referred to. Teng-ho-yen is probably now the campaign ground of a large Russian force; in fact, nearer the Mo-tien-ling there is no such convenient site.

Leaving Teng-ho-yen we went up a narrow valley with rough hills rising here and there to quite large peaks. A few miles brought us to the road, which was formerly used by carts but is now only a bridle-track over the Mo-tien-ling, a rugged, high well-wooded range which continued far away to the south-west. The trees in many places were of quite respectable size, reminding one much of parts of Scotland. Our carters preferred to go by the so-called new route which has been open for many generations. This bands more to the north and is somewhat longer. We climbed to the head of the valley, and found ourselves about 1,500 ft. above the sea thence up a narrow cutting worn by traffic and water over a ridge composed of course granite and gneiss, thence down into another high altitude valley with deep gulleys cut by the elements frost wind and water leaving it in all directions. The scenery was wild and grand for to the north-east rose tier upon tier of rough wooded peaks, while in front to the south-east was another low ridge. This we crossed, and descending by a gentle slope found ourselves in a beautiful elongated horse-shoe valley with a clear stream running round it cutting the base of the hills. This stream was crossed by a rough bridge. The hills were covered with forts and earthworks which were strongly held by the Chinese in 1894. The hills on either side as we descended the valley sloped more gently, the sides were almost bare of brushwood for some distance back.

Lien-shan-kuan is a Government stage or post rest-house, a small business place, with some 500 inhabitants. Its name indicates the links (as of a chain) which join the mountains. The picture which presented itself to us was in fact a tangled chain of lower hills connecting the higher portions of the mountain range, and it is amongst these hills that so much of the so-called Mo-tien-lieng operations are taking place.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY LIEUT. H. S. SYMONS, ACTING COMMANDANT B. L. H.

Bombay, August 30.

1. There will be Riding School for all Members this Tuesday morning the 30th instant, at 7 a.m.:—Also drill for Recruits at the Town Hall at 5-30 p.m.

2. There will be a Parade on Church Gate Sands on Thursday morning next, the 1st September, at 7 a.m. Dress—Plain Clothes.

By Order.
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut,
Acting Adjt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, August 30.

2. There will be a lecture by the Adjutant on "Range and Position Finders and Automatic Sights," at the B V A Club on Thursday next, the 1st September 1904, at 6-45 p.m.

By Order,
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

THE "Freeman's Journal" on August 5 for the first time defended itself against Mr. William O'Brien's charges. It claims for itself that it had a large share in the task of extorting any bonus from the Government; that it kept the correct standard of "years' purchase" before the country; that it rightly interpreted Ashbourne prices as 18 years' purchase of fair rents; and that it checked, if it could not wholly prevent, the boom in the price of land arising from the extravagant hopes which landords were led to entertain. The "Freeman's" article concludes:—There is plainly a conspiracy for extortion among the landlords, which the tenants must meet and break before the Land Act works fairly for them. An active and united policy is needed on the part of the tenants. The next meeting of the directory of the United Irish League will formulate the policy for the country and encourage the people to adopt it. Let the landlords understand that the tenants and the tenants' friends are united, in earnest, and determined, and they will quickly moderate their demands.

A BOMBAY TRIAL SET ASIDE.

JUDGMENT OF THE HIGH COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston at the High Court on Thursday, disposed of an appeal in the case of Imperator against Wassanjee Dayal who was convicted by Mr. P.H. Dastur, second Presidency Magistrate in May last of theft in a building and abetment there of (two offences) and of voluntarily assisting in disposing of stolen property knowing or having reason to believe the same to be stolen, and was sentenced to eight months' rigorous imprisonment on each charge, the sentences to run consecutively. Mr. Furdoonjee S. Talyarkhan with Mr. Markand Mehta appeared for the accused and the Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate General with the Public Prosecutor appeared for the Crown.

For the accused it was stated that he and one Govind Gainoo were tried before the second Prisidency Magistrate, The charges against the appellant were that on the 24th May last he broke open certain cases in the Victoria Dock and removed therefrom certain packages, He was further charged with having disposed of certain other property knowing or having reason to believe the some to be stolen. In all three charges were framed against him, two of which were in respect of theft from the Victoria Dock and one in respect of dispesing of stolen property. It was argued for the appellant that the Magistrate committed an error of law in framing two distinct charges of theft which formed part of the same transaction and passing on him separate sentences for each of them. He also erred in joining together and trying the accused for an offence under section 414, with respect to property which had no connection with the property in regard to which he was tried for theft. The accused's case was prejudiced by the joint trial of all these charges. It was further urged that the Magistrate had erred in conducting a joint trial of both the accused; and that the convictions and sentences were opposed to law as well as to the weight of evidence recorded in the case. The Magistrate had erred in framing two distinct charges and inflicting separate sentences in respect of theft, etc.

Mr. Justice Batty, in delivering the Court's judgment said: It is with great regret that we allow the objection as to the joinder of the charge under section 414, Indian Penal Code, and the charge under section 380, Indian Penal Code, to prevail such joinder being opposed to section 233, Criminal Procedure Code, and constituting, under the decision of the Privy Council in Subrahmania Aiyar vs. King Emperor, I. L. R. 25 Mad., 61, not merely an irregularity within the meaning of section 537, Criminal Procedure Code, but an illegality. We do not find it necessary to consider how far the objection might be taken to the joinder of the charge under section 380, Indian Penal Code, because after all it seems to be a question which in this case will affect only the amount of the sentence. The maximum sentence to be awarded in respect of the charges under section 380 should, of course, not exceed the powers which the Magistrate could exercise in respect of a single offence unless he is satisfied that the matters forming the basis of the charge under section 380 were separate acts and separate offences as to which we think there is no sufficient evidence in this case to enable us to form any opinion. We can pronounce no further opinion on the other arguments addressed to us. We set aside the trial and convictions recorded against the appellant and direct a new trial in respect of the offences which require to be severed and separately charged. This decision is, we think, in accord with Imp. vs. Nathulal Bapujee 4 Bo. I. R. 433 and the cases cited therein.

For the above reasons, the Court set aside the trial and the convictions recorded against the appellant and directed a new trial in respect of the offences which require to be severed and separately charged.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, August 26.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

A temporary vacancy having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Govr Genl by the departure on leave of the Hon'ble Sir D Ibbetson K C S I the Govr Genl in Council has been pleased under the provisions of the Act 24 and 25 Vict Cap 67 Sec 27 to appoint the Hon'ble Mr J P Hewett C S I C I E to act temporarily as an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Govr Genl of India.

Mr A Ross has been permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 21st June.

The services of Capt N P O'G Lalor M B I M S (Madras) are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Burma.

The services of Capt D C Kemp I M S are placed permanently at the disposal of the Govt of Madras with effect from the 1st April.

The services of Capt F H Watling M B I M S (Bengal are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commr of the Central Provinces with effect from the 9th September.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave for three months combined with leave out of India on private affairs for nine months under the Leave Rules of 1886 for the Indian Army the specific period to count from the date of being struck off duty—Capt E D W Greig M B I M S on special duty in Uganda in connection with the investigation of sleeping sickness. Pension service—6th year commenced 27th July.

Asst Surgn C L Nandi Ag Junior Medl Officer Port Blair is appointed to be an Asst Supdt in the Settlement with effect from the 28th April and so long as he holds his present office, or until further orders.

The services of Mr F H Biggwither Asst Dist Supdt of Police Burma are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

The following promotions are made with effect from the 15th August 1904 in consequence of the appointment of Mr S Eardly Wismot to be Inspector General of Forests; (I) Mr E G Chester Conservator 2nd (officiating 1st) greade Punjab is confirmed in the latter grade. (ii) Mr E S Carr Conservator 3rd (officiating 2nd) grade Assam is confirmed in the latter grade (iii) Mr H A Hoghton Deputy Conservator 2nd grade Punjab on leave is appointed to be Conservator 3rd grade.

In the Notification of this Department No 775—213 2 F dated the 8th July substitute the following for the second clause Mr H Jackson Officiating Conservator of Forests 3rd Grade and Deputy Director of the Imperial Forest School Dehra Dun to be Director of the Imperial Forest School and to hold charge of the School Circle United Provinces Mr R McIntosh Instructor Imperial Forest School Dehra Dun to be Deputy Director of the Imerial Forest School

Mr E D Maclagan of the Indian Civil Service is placed on special duty with the Department of Revenue and Agriculture with effect from the afternoon of 4th August.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

The undermentioned officer is granted combined leave out of India on private affairs under India Army Order No 64 of for six months reckoning from the date his Chatham Course of instruction terminates the first 60 days being privilege leave and the remaining period leave under the Leave Rules of 1886 for the Indian Army; Captain P G Twining R E Inspecting Officer Imperial Service Sappers. Pension service—15th year commenced on the 26th April.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

Mr E N Baker C S I Secretary to the Government of India in this Department is granted privilege leave for five weeks with effect from the 11th of September,

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army with effect from the date specified subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India: Lieutenants—Oswald Erik Todd 1st Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment; officiating Double Company officer 90th Punjabis, Dated 1st August. Ronald Ellwood Bate 1st Battalion Wiltshire Regiment; Double Company officer 27th Punjabis, Dated 31st July. Second-Lieutenant John McLeod Grigor Taylor 1st Pattalion Cheshire Regiment; Double Company officer 11th Infantry The Mooltan Regiment. Dated 3rd August 1904.

Lieutenant Colonel A W P Inman M B Royal Army Medical Corps is granted the temporary rank of Colonel whilst officiating as Principal Medical Officer of a district vice Colonel temporary Surgeon General J M Beamish M D Royal Army Medical Corps with effect from the 6th August.

The Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's personal staff with effect from the 16th August to be extra Aide de Camp Lieutenant Lord F T Hamilton Temple Blackwood D S O 9th Queen's Royal Lancers.

Colonel F J Aylmer V C Royal Engineers Colonel on the Staff Bannu and Tochi to officiate in command of the Derajat district vice Brigadier General A A Pear on officiating as Adjutant General in India and in relief of Colonel L Herbert C V O 5th Cavalry Dated 11th August.

The following promotions are made subject to His Majesty's approval. Lieutenants to be Captains—14th Aug. S M Tahourdin 12th Cav, H R E Pratt D S O 36 h Sikhs, E E Forbes 5th Lt Infy, W L Dundas 3rd Gurkha Rifles, G H Sawyer 23rd Sikh Pioneers. L R Vaughan 78th Moplah Rifles, G S Clarke 34th Sikh Pioneers, V G Menzies 36th Jacob's Horse, B R Nicholl 2nd P of Wales' Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles), W M Fordham 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infy (Brownlow's Punjabis), E C L Wallace 30th Punjabis, K Henderson 39th Garhwal Rifles, O A G FitzGerald 18th Tiwana Lancers, L Slater 22nd Sam Browne's Cav (Frontier Force), B H Ryves 14th Ferozepore Sikhs (Supply and T'port Corps), I A Keble 26th Lt Cav G A McWalters 81st Pioneers, C D Duxbury 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse, E H Waring 65th Carnatic Lt Infy, F A Magniac 22nd Punjabis, J A P Manson 1st Brahmans (Supply and T'port Corps), and C C A A Hughes 14th Murray's Jat Lancers.

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants—4th July Nathaniel Oge 67th Punjabis and 23rd July John Duncan McIntyre Fl od 58th Vaughan's Rifles Frontier Force.

Sub Conductor Samuel Pitchford to be Conductor and Sergeant Hugh Morrison to be Sub Conductor with effect from the 18th January 1903 vice Conductor J T Radford proceeded on service to Somaliland.

Sub Conductor James Bishop to be Conductor and Sergeant John Courtney to be Sub Conductor with effect from the 8th April 1903 vice Conductor R Harding deceased.

Sergeant supernumerary Sub Conductor Richard Arnold Gregory to be absorbed in the grade of Sub Conductor with effect from the 8th August 1903 vice Sub Conductor G W Tayler proceeded on service to Somaliland.

Sergeant Arthur Roberston to be Sub Conductor with effect from the 15th August 1903 vice Sub Conductor S Brown proceeded on service to Somaliland

Conductor J T Radford supernumerary to complement to absorbed in the grade of Conductor with effect from the 27th August 1903 vice Conductor S Daly proceeded on service to Somaliland.

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HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 30.

Before The Hon'ble The Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr Justice BATCHELOR.

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

1313—Maivi H and M—N C Macleod vs Haridas Ramdas and another—Little and Co and D D Romer.

1315—Tayabjee and C—Moosa Hajee Joomas Noorani and others vs Hajee Abdool Rahim Hamad and others—Ardeshir H D and Co and Tyabji and Co.

1305—Mansuklal J and H—The Advocate General of Bombay vs Gungabai widow and others—Little and Co—Mansuklal J and H—Craigie L and O

1318—Bhaishanker and K and G—Bhut Mulji Hurjiwan vs Hurgowan Ramjee and others—K D Shroff—B K and G

1319-02—Dikshit and D—Tejpal Godoo and others vs Badishe Aniline and Suda Fabrick—Payne and Co

1320-00—Hiralal D—Sittaram Savlia vs The Hindustan S and W Co—Dikshit and D

References from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

330-14874-03—Tyabjee D and Co—Badridas Ramruk vs Wamon Bapuji Dave and others—Chitals and M

142-04—Craigie L and O—Jamnabai vs Goolam Hoosein Shamji Parpia,

Appeals.

1321—Hiralal and D—Gangarom Ramjee vs Mohanlal Curson and others—Payne and Co—H D and D and F.

1922—Jehangir and S—Mowji Lakhamsey vs Sanbai widow and others.

1823—B Raghavaya Harrivallubdas Lalchand and another vs Jamnadas Nanandas and others—Edgelow G and W

1324—K B Mehta—B F Mines vs J F Fernandes and another Smetham B and N.

1325—Cragie L and O—Narotham Morarjee Gocuidas vs Dharamsey Jivraj and another—Smetham B and N and B Raghavaya.

590-03—Wadia G and Co—Pandurang Sudkoji Bole vs Balaram Sudkoji Bole and others—Payne and Co and J and R

728-02—Jamsetjee and R—Abdool Hoosein Najarudin Chinwalla vs Sakinaboo widow and others—Payne and Co D D Romer and B K and G.

748-03—Mathubhai J and M—Jehangir Cursetjee vs Cawasjee Cursetjee—Bicknell M and M.

335-04—Mathubhai J and M—Ruttonbai widow vs Vithuldas Kanji and other—Cragie L and O and Little and Co.

Before The Hon'ble, Justice B. TYABJEE.

Summary Suit to be heard in Chambers.

551-04—Wadia G and Co—The Vuchraj Rupchand Ginning and Preparing Co vs Govindji Veeram

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

658-03—Little and Co—Morarji Valabhji and others vs Purshotam Bhimji and others—Modhaoji and V

373-04—Craigie L and O—J M Byrie and others vs Dayabhai Tapidas—Chitnis and M

474-01—In person—Radha Valabh Shivcaram Kabra vs Chutmull Bunaychand Moola

478-04—Payne and Co—Societa Coloniale Italiana vs Mahemed Salley Mahomed—Balkrishna V N K

492-04—Mulla and M—Motilal Partabchand vs Soorajmull Johanmal and another—Tyabjee D and Co

540-04—Bhaishanker K and G—Damoder Waljee vs Mathuradas Mowjee—Pestonjee R and K

542-04—Tyabjee and Co—Kerdha Koopaji and others vs Balaram motiram and another

565-04—Hiralal D—Calliandas Damoderdas vs Govind Keshav

568-04—Payne and Co—Hajee Jackeria Hajee Ahmed Patel vs Framroz Jamshed Aga—M B Chothia

Undefended New Long Cause

407-04—Hiralal D—Javerbai widow and another vs Mahomedally Tajbhai and others

Long Causes.

63-2558-03—Payne and Co—Jutmal Ramanund and another vs Gangajal Ookudas—Captain and B (for postponement)

131-99—M B Chothia Peerbhoy Cassum vs Jafferbhoy Hassunbhoy and others—Mulla and M for trail of an issue.

282-03—Ardeser H D and Co—Bhugwandas Roopram and another vs Ali Mahomed Jan Mahomed and others—J P Dastur, Edgelow G and W Sorabji and J.

577-99—Malvi H and M—Bijbath Gowaldas and others vs Hiralal Sadaram and others—Bicknell M and M.

76-03—Malvi J and M—Ebrahim Hajee Sulleman vs Memon Hassam Abba and Co.

77-03—Matubhai J and M—Ebrahim Hajee Sulleman vs Memon Hassam Vannid,

652-02—Kanga and P—Dayal Mooljee Cullan vs Liljee Doongersey and another—Tyabjee D and Co.

751-03—Nadirsha and T—Bayaji Gangaram vs Shambhoo Namdeo Vanjari and other—Balkrishna V N and V.

771-03—Payne and Co—Rustomji—Edulji Saketh vs Mavei Francis and others.

512-03—R P and Mehta—Gool Mahomed Fazale vs Jacob Gool Mahomed and others—N and M Cama and R and P Mehta,

740-03—Unwalla and P—Damodar Daeoba Mantri vs Goswemi Goculnathji Jeewanlaljee Maraj—Daphtray and F.

221-04—Unwalla and P—Kaikhushroo Maneckjee Sethna vs Runcherdas Tribhovandas Mody—Payne and Co.

474-02—Mirza and M—Thucker Ruttonsey Currumsey vs Bomonjee Shapurjee Chothia and another—M B Chothia.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

For Judgment.

728-03—Kanga and P—Mahomed Abdoola bin Mahomed Cachman and another vs Bai Cooverbai and another—P R Kola

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

308-01—Tyabji D and C—Lalji Doongersey and another vs Khatiyabai widow and others—Payne and Co Part heard

Long Causes.

70-04—Malvi H and M—Girjashunker Vajeshanker vs Maneckial Maganlal—Hiralal D

264-01—In person a pauper Bhagirathibail widow vs Ramji Govind Patel—Tyabji D and Co

182-01—Maganlal J and G—Sewdas Velji and another vs Chagbai widow and another—Ardeser H D and Co

566-03—Pestonji R and K—Virji Govindji and another vs—vs Dewkabai widow and another—Mulji D and K—For postponement

236-04—Mulla and M—Noorbai widow vs Ali Miya Hoosein Miya and others—Captain and V B Raghavaya

46-04—Madhowji and V—Mulchand Rampiasad vs Dewsey Dewji and others—Ardeser H and C

29-03—Little and Co—Manibai widow vs Mangaldas Gopalji and another—Edgelow G and W

272-04—Crawford B and Co—The Bank of Bombay vs Chimanial Nagindas and others—Bhaishunker K and G Matubhoy J and M

163-03—In person a pauper—Sittabai widow vs Shanker Ballajee Durikar and others—Mantri B and N

212-04—Edgelow G and W—Premji Kachia vs F H E Britto—D D Romer

24-01—Chitnis and M—Durgabai widow vs Krishnarao Khunderao—D D Romer

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CHANDAVARKAR.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

739-03—Balkrishna V N K—Khooma Mana vs Mitha Cassum and another—Jamsetji and R. Part heard,

245-01—Ardeser H D and Co—Salley Mahomed Allamkhia vs Abdullabhoy Khukibhoy Readymony—Little and Co

641-03—Captain and V—Tukaram Rawji Surve vs Luxman Vithoji and others—Jamsetji and R—(In person).

15-01—Nadirsha and T—Ramji Nursey vs Ganna Premchand and others—N M Cama.

516-03—Nanu and Co—Adolph G Christiansen vs S B and Co—Smetham B and N Thakurdas and Coseoher

721-03—Mavi H and M—Peer Mahomed Dewjee vs Ma[illegible] Ebrahim and others—Tyabjee D and Co,

794-03—Daphtary and F—Bai Ganga vs Mangal Maneckial and another.

51-04—Tyabji D and Co—Bibi Kavar Sultan vs Bibi Rukhia Sultan and others—Payne and Co.

62-04—Wadia G and Co—Messrs Rowji Sukulchand and Co vs Messrs Ebji Oomersey and Co—Pestonji R and K.

141-01—Pestonji R and K—Bai Bachoobai Rustomji Parekh vs Bai Maneckbai widow—F P Pavri.

7-04—Payne and Co—Dewakabai vs The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay—Crawford B and Co.

335-03—In person a pauper—Jivraj Purbat vs Damji Kutchra and another—In person.

228-04—K D Shroff—Dhunjibhoy Merwanji Shroff vs Nusserwanji Cursetji Sukhia—Craigie L and O.

177-04—Crawford B and Co—N C Macleod vs Pardesi Kisan Kithal Singhiand others—Captain and V Thakurdas and Co,

Before the Prothonotary.

For Investigation of Pauperison.

31-04—In person—Valentine Perreira vs Meaia Pereira anp another.

33-04—In person—Kooverbai widow vs Kooverjee Doongersey Thueker and others—Maganlal J and J.

A CONFERENCE of members of the Free Church Commission of Assembly and other ministers and office bearers was held on Aug. 9 in Freemasons' Hall, Edinburgh, to consider the present situation. The Rev. Murdo Macqueen, of Kiltearn, Moderator of the Church, presided over an attendance of about 70. The proceedings were strictly private. The United Free Church Commission also met in private conference in the United Free Church Assembly Hall, the Rev. Dr. Gordon Balfour (Edinburgh) presiding over a large gathering. Those present included Principal Rainy, the Rev. Dr. Alexander White (Edinburgh), the Rev. Dr. Ross Taylor (Glasgow), the Rev. Dr. Robson (ex-Moderator), the Rev. Professor MacEwen (Edinburgh), Principal Salmond (Aberdeen), Lord Overtoun, and other Church leaders. The object of the conference was to place before the members the full bearing of the situation, and to elicit opinions as to how it should best be met. An emergency fund has been started to meet legal expenses, and to take the place of the income from Trust funds, now tied up. Of the £50,000 wanted £35,000 has been raised already, including £10,000 from Lord Overtoun. Principal Rainy submitted a series of resolutions to be laid before the commission. These were discussed in detail and money amendments suggested. The resolutions, it is stated, while accepting the decision of the House of Lords, expressed unflinching adherence to the principles of the Church, but preparedness to take advantage of any opportunity of conference with other parties with a view to coming to some arrangement. The Rev. Principal Hutton, leader of the Disestablishment Movement, said they must approach Parliament to have the injustice of their case remedied—a statement which provoked prolonged applause. The whole tone of the discussion was in favour of standing shoulder to shoulder in the present unexampled situation in the history of the Church. At the Free Church conference the general statement to be made was agreed to, and a disposition was shown to negotiate with the United Free Church.

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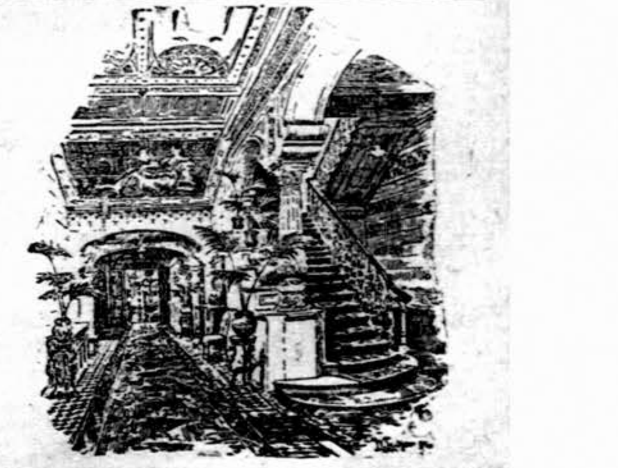
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.



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ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

In pit explosions, fire damp, and many fires, deaths are chiefly caused by asphyxia, and those who penetrate the mephitic atmosphere have to wear a dress like a diver's, by which air is pumped to them. This plan is inconvenient, especially if the distance from the pump is great. The pipe becomes heavy, and may get obstructed by folds and curves, or entangled. A source of air carried on the person is desirable. Compressed air has been tried, and explorers have been able to remain fifteen minutes in the vitiated atmosphere. As the nitrogen of the air is useless for breathing, Dr. Guglielminetti and M. Drager have used compressed oxygen, but as only 4 per cent. of the oxygen inspired is utilised in the lungs, 96 per cent. is expired without service.

Commandant Giersberg, following Regnault and Reiset, has introduced an apparatus which replaces the oxygen in the lungs, and absorbs the carbonic acid expired by potash. Compressed oxygen is carried in a little tube, or reservoir, provided with a device for expanding it, and an indicator of the quantity in the reservoir. The dilated oxygen passes by a tube to the mouth of the person at the rate of two litres a minute. The expired air is drawn into a reservoir containing caustic potash, which absorbs its carbonic acid, then cooled by a refrigerator, and charged with the dilated oxygen going to the mouth of the person. In practice, the apparatus can work for two hours if two tubes of oxygen are used. It is carried like a knapsack on the back of the operator, who starts it by a stopcock. Tubes from it go to his helmet, not unlike a diver's, but with an india-rubber bag in front, which contains the expired gas. The whole weighs about 10 kilogrammes, and it has been adopted by the firemen of Paris.

Lecithine, that precious alimentary substance first discovered in the yellow of eggs, and afterwards in milk, maize, peas, and other vegetables, has now been found by Herren Weirch and Ortnieb in grapes and wine. They were led to the discovery by the wine of Thyra, in the Cyclades (Greece), which contains nearly one-tenth per cent. of phosphoric acid, or about double that of white malaga, and one and a half times as much as a tokay wine. They traced the phosphoric acid to the grapes, which contain nearly three-tenths per cent. of lecithine.

It appears that only wines rich in alcohol by fermentation contain lecithine. Wine is, therefore, a genuine food, not only by the alcohol, glycerine, and cream of tartar, but by the lecithine. As an aliment, however, the wine must be pure and made in the good old way, not by chemical means. It should also be "used, not abused.

A group of French and Chilian capitalists have acquired a number of Chilian copper mines and waterfalls in order to increase the output of Chilian copper. The waterfalls are to generate electricity, and M. Imbert de Vancy has designed a high electric furnace for the production of the copper which has been tried successfully at Issy-le-Moulineaux.

Nice has adopted the sterilisation of the city water by ozone, but the finances of many towns forbid its use. The Otto electro-steriliser enables the consumer to ozonise the water at the tap. It consists of an electric transformer generating ozone from the air in a metal box, and the ozone is mixed with the water in the pipe before it issues from the tap.

Messrs. Bradley and Lovejoy have succeeded in fixing the nitrogen of the air, and producing nitrate of soda, at Niagara Falls. They claim to manufacture nitrate worth £16 at a cost of £4 for electric power.

Professor Schafer, F.R.S., in the Proceedings of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, gives a simple mode of artificial respiration. A person to all appearance drowned should be laid face downwards, with the head sideways to leave nose and mouth clear, and a folded coat under the lower part of the chest. If respiration has ceased every moment is precious. The operator kneels athwart or on one side of the body, facing the head. He lays his hands flat on the lower part of the back (on the lowest ribs,) one on each side, and gradually throws the weight of his body on his hands to produce firm, but not violent, pressure on the patient's chest. This compression of the chest drives air and water from the lungs. He now raises his body slowly to relieve the pressure, still keeping his hands in position. This forward and backward movement is repeated every four or five seconds for half an hour at least until the natural breathing is resumed. Should the latter tend to fail, the artificial respiration is renewed. Hot flannels or bottles may be applied to the feet other parts of the body while the artificial respiration goes on, but no restoratives should be given by the mouth till natural breathing is in progress.

The phenomenon of radioactivity so intense in radium is found in many other bodies for example the common metals. Professor Righi finds that nearly all the ordinary metals have much the same power of discharging an electroscope by ionising the air that is to say liberating the electricians from it. Lead and bismuth are exceptions by their abnormally great power of ionising a gas in other words rendering it conductive by their radioactivity. The theory is that the radioactive particles liberate the ions by colliding with the molecules of the gas.

From the arsenic in beer investigations it appears that arsenic in beer comes from impure glucose and also from malt roasted by coal or coke more or less arsenical. M. Bordas has therefore been led to study certain aliments roasted by coal or coke for example chicory. He finds that young children might be harmed by the proportion of arsenic they contain. His results were brought before the Academy of Sciences, Paris.

M. Gauckler has lately discovered the Roman theatre at Carthage where Apuleius held his conferences as mentioned by Tertullian and St. Augustine. Built at the beginning of the second century, A.D., it was destroyed by the Vandals. The theatre was often confounded with the Odeon, recently unearthed close by, and was thought to be destroyed. Its dimensions were colossal, and are gradually being delimited. At present the excavators are approaching the stage and finding some of its architectural decorations, cornices, and capitals. It is hoped that statues will yet be found, and already a fine oval cameo, a head of Pallas-Athene, of white and yellow agate has been secured.

Test on the United States proving ground at Indian Head with smokeless powder are in favour of "macaroni" strips rather than flat powder. Attempts are being made to find a satisfactory ammunition bag, possibly of smokeless powder cloth.

The Swedish Government propose to make trials of electricity on the State railways, first on the Varra and on the Stockholm to Jarfra lines. Four large electric firms, including the English Westinghouse, have submitted plans for the trial of their systems. Switzerland also contemplates the electrification of its railways, and Italy is extending the system to the Milan-Venice line.

The United States Department of Agriculture have been studying the cold storage of apples, and find that by keeping an equable temperature just about freezing point apples can be stored from autumn till the following spring.

The German Leekabelwerke Gesellschaft are building a new cable ship to lay their Transatlantic cable from the Azores to the United States. Her displacement will be over 8,800 tons, and in her four tanks will carry 5,000 tons of cable at a speed of 11 knots.

M. Cureau, Chief Administrator of the French Colonies is of opinion that the African negro can be raised intellectually and morally by culture but the process should be slow and gradual. He is a child a minor, in comparison to the white and should be treated with firmness, gentleness, and patience. At first he should be a servant, labourer or craftsman and thus become adapted to the new social atmosphere of our civilisation.

"Switzerland, the birthplace and centre of municipal life, seems determined to apply the social contract system to medical attendance, says the "Medical Press. It has recently been announced that the Canton authorities have resolved to levy a new annual tax of 3s. 6d. per head, to be called the 'Zurich Medical Tax.' In return for that contribution the inhabitants will be entitled to free medical attendance from State-paid medical officers. There is much to be said on both sides of this new departure.

The "Journal of the Society of Arts" publishes interesting particulars, accompanied by illustrations, as to experiments connected with the domestications of the zebra. The details were originally furnished in a report by Mr. R. J. Stordy, veterinary officer to the East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Acting on instructions received from Sir Charles Eliot, Mr. Stordy forwarded in December last to India, for the use of the Indian Government, four zebra stallions which had been broken in at Morendat. Their condition was all that could be desired, and their behaviour in transit compared very favourably with that of the horse. Mr. Stordy is quite satisfied with the results achieved. By these experiments much has been learned with regard to the zebra, its temperament, and habits, and he is confident that in the near future the zebra, to-day a wild animal, will be classed as one of our most useful beasts of burden.

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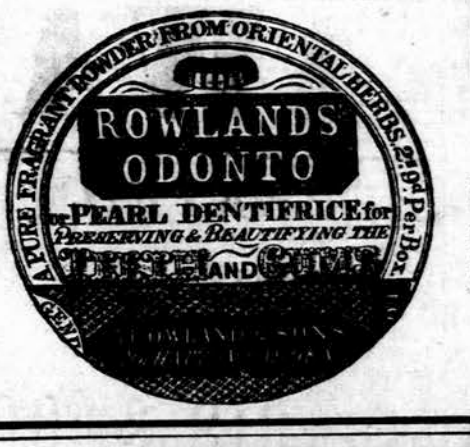

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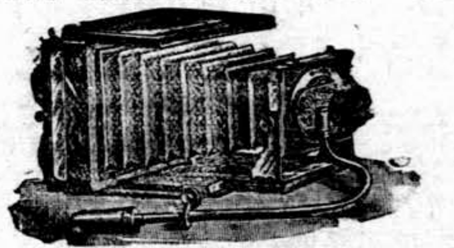

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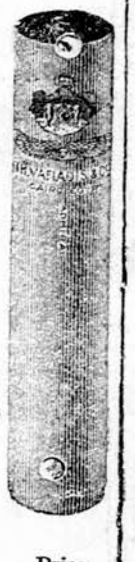

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EVER imported into India, as they represent all that can be put into a CIGARETTE to make it a thoroughly satisfactory and delightful smoke.

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AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the Hous of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Feverr, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla" Ague Pills or Mixture.

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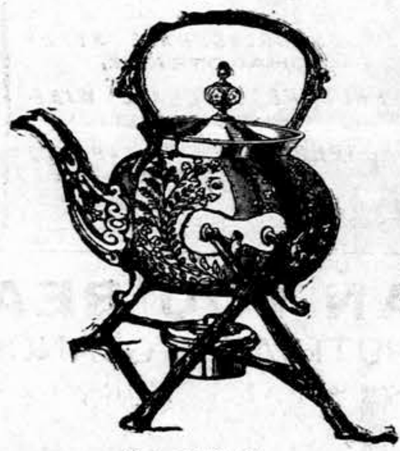

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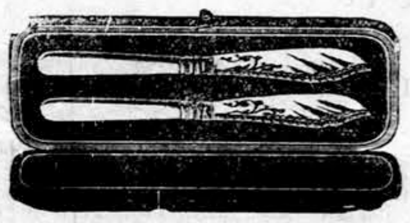
Best Eelectro Silver Plate, Rs. 83.



Sterling Silver Blades. Mother-of-Pearl handles, in case. Rs. 35.

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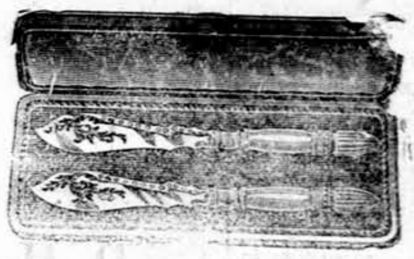

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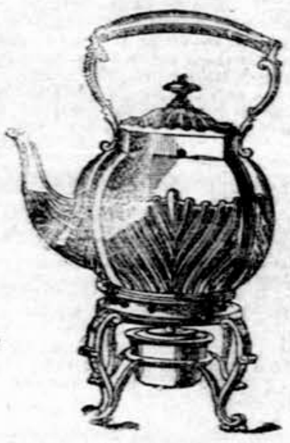
Plain, complete, in case.
Electro Plate on Nickel Silver, Rs. 16.



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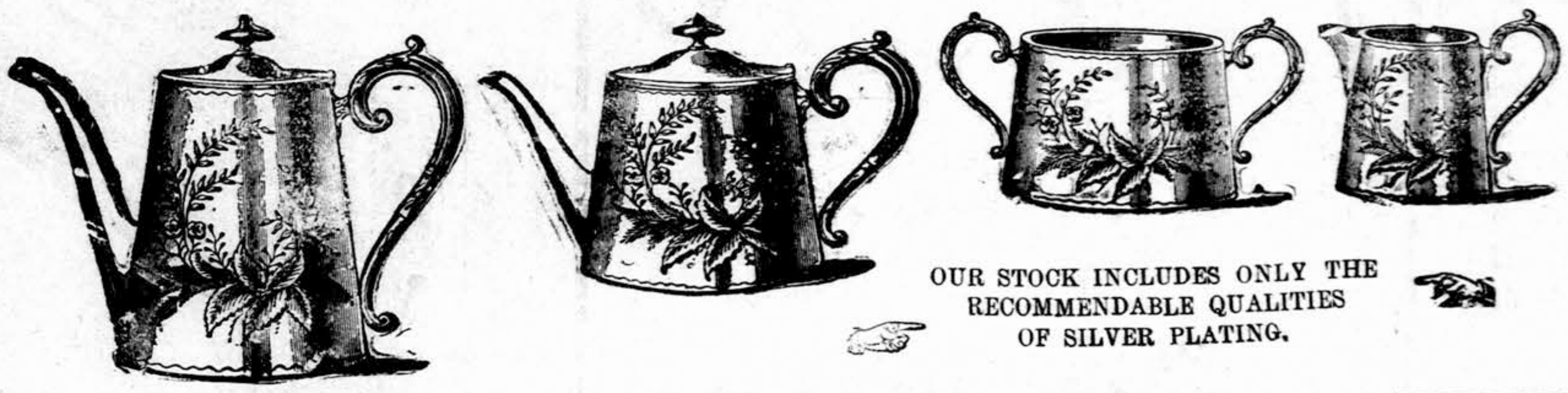

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Floral engraving as illustrated,
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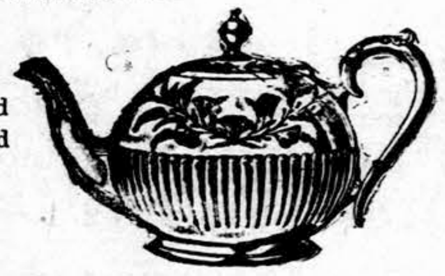
OUR STOCK INCLUDES ONLY THE RECOMMENDABLE QUALITIES OF SILVER PLATING.



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Best electro Silver plated
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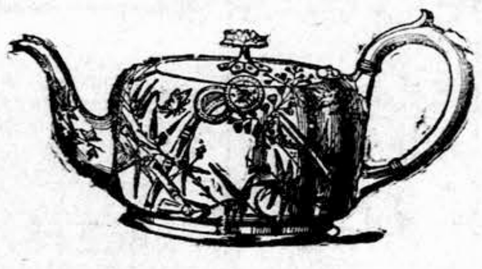

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Best Silver Plated
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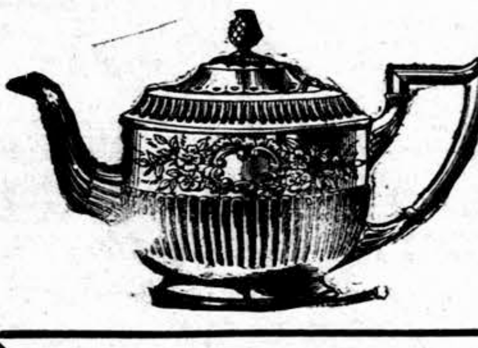

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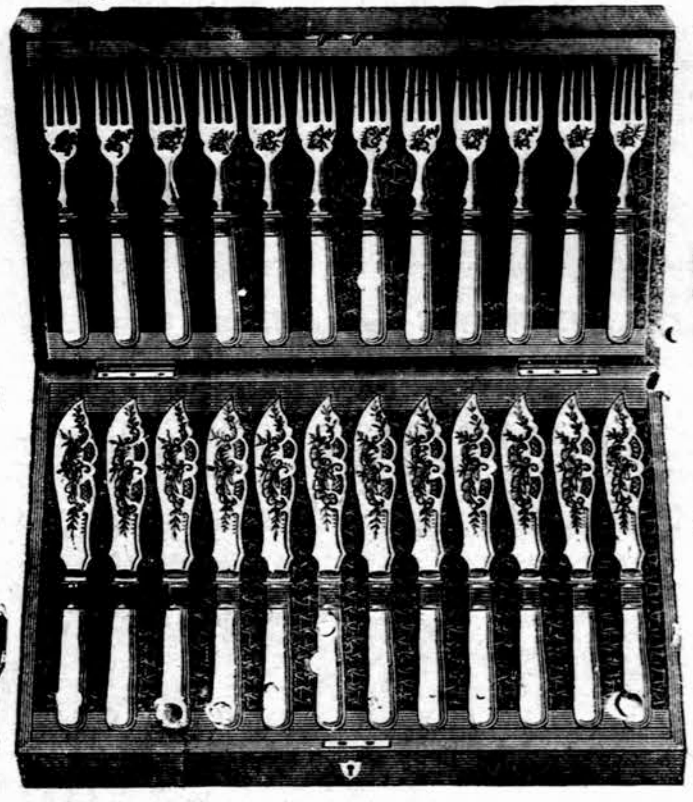
Fluted and Hand engraved. Finest Quality Silver Plated on pure Nickel Silver,
Rs. 56.



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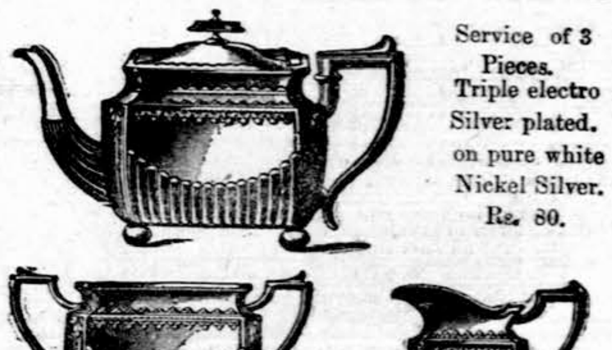

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Triple electro Silver plated. on pure white Nickel Silver.
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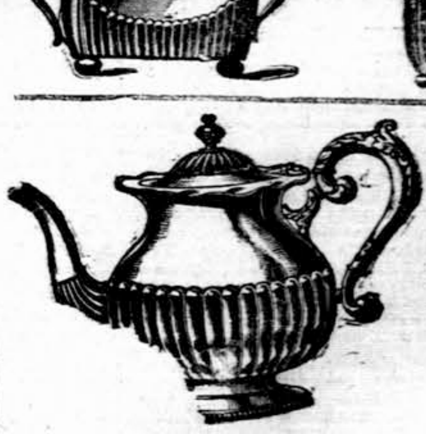

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